



STIC Search Report

EIC 2100

STIC Database Tracking Number: 108506

TO: Issac Woo
Location: CPK2 – 4B05
Art Unit: 2172
Thursday, November 20, 2003

Case Serial Number: 09560397

From: Anne Hendrickson
Location: EIC 2100
PK2-4B40
Phone: 308-7831

Anne.Hendrickson@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Isaac – Attached are references pertaining to the above case. Please note the 1999 article that quotes IBM concerning a patent database that allows searching to produce subsets of licensable patents. I have included examples of how to search other patent databases to rank assignees, however, licensees are not mentioned. I have also requested documentation from some of our patent database vendors. I will forward those to you as soon as we receive them. Please feel free to call me if you have any questions, or would like to have the search refocused.

Anne

Access DB# 109506
(83)

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Isaac W. Davis Examiner #: 78034 Date: 11/19/03
Art Unit: 2177 Phone Number 30 5-0011 Serial Number: 560399
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: 41005 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: identifying potential licenses of source patent portfolio

Inventors (please provide full names):

Boyer Stephen K. Miller Alex.

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 04/01/2000

For Sequence Searches Only Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

11/19/03 set of associated patents, each patent cites reference patent source patent portfolio.

o associated patents set of assignees in set of associated patents

o set of assignees that are not licensed.

o organizing assignees according to ranking criteria

STAFF USE ONLY

Type of Search

Vendors and cost where applicable

Searcher: Aime Hrdubek NA Sequence (#) _____ STN _____
Searcher Phone #: 308 7831 AA Sequence (#) _____ Dialog ☒
Searcher Location: _____ Structure (#) _____ Questel/Orbit _____
Date Searcher Picked Up: 11/19/03 Bibliographic _____ Dr. Link _____
Date Completed: 11/20/03 Litigation _____ Lexis/Nexis ☒
Searcher Prep & Review Time: 60 Fulltext _____ Sequence Systems _____
Clerical Prep Time: _____ Patent Family _____ WWW/Internet ☒
Online Time: 210 Other _____ Other (specify) _____



STIC Search Results Feedback Form

EIC 2100

Questions about the scope or the results of the search? Contact *the EIC searcher* or *contact:*

Anne Hendrickson, EIC 2100 Team Leader
308-7831, CPK2-4B40

Voluntary Results Feedback Form

➤ I am an examiner in Workgroup: Example: 2100

➤ Relevant prior art **found**, search results used as follows:

- ☐ 102 rejection
- ☐ 103 rejection
- ☐ Cited as being of interest.
- ☐ Helped examiner better understand the invention.
- ☐ Helped examiner better understand the state of the art in their technology.

Types of relevant prior art found:

- ☐ Foreign Patent(s)
- ☐ Non-Patent Literature
(journal articles, conference proceedings, new product announcements etc.)

➤ Relevant prior art **not found**:

- ☐ Results verified the lack of relevant prior art (helped determine patentability).
- ☐ Results were not useful in determining patentability or understanding the invention.

Comments:

Drop off or send completed forms to STIC/EIC2100 CPK2-4B40



20/9/20 (Item 6 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R) File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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10882182 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 54058626 (THIS IS THE FULL TEXT)
A Comparison of Two Top Internet Patent Sites, And Why I Still Search Patents Online.
Lambert, Nancy
Searcher, 7, 3, 48(1)
March, 1999
ISSN: 1070-4795 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 3677 LINE COUNT: 00279

TEXT:

Two more patent search **databases** appeared on the Internet late last year. One is the long-wished-for full-text file of U.S. patents made available free from the USPTO (United States Patent and Trademark Office). The other is the considerably expanded and revised version of the IBM patent site, in both free and paid versions, IP (Intellectual Property) Network and IP Network for Business. The IBM site includes U.S., EPO (European), and PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty" or World) patents. IP Network for Business is quite reasonably priced. Single-user passwords are available for \$50 up front and \$40 per month, plus \$3 per patent image downloaded. Multiple-password packages are also available. Both the PTO and IBM sites are strong tools, both have good Internet search engines, and the IBM site, especially the paid site, links to other interesting tools, while offering some nice bells and whistles of its own.

Given the proliferation of Internet sites, both **databases** and gateways to other resources, the time has come to talk about the different requirements of end users and information intermediaries. You need different capabilities when you use the information yourself than when you package it and pass it on to someone else. And the Internet still lacks ways and means to accomplish the latter quickly and efficiently. I've evaluated a great many Internet patent resources over the last few years, but I don't use them to search for my clients. I'll discuss my reasons why at the end of this article, but first, let's take a look at these two resources. They have a great deal in common with each other, so I will put them side-by-side and compare some features.

The New and Improved Sites

To reach the PTO site, go to <http://www.uspto.gov>, click on "Patents" (currently the second box down on the left), then click on "Search US Patents." This takes you to a page that gives you the choice between the old front-page and AIDS **databases** and the new full-text **database**. To reach the free IBM site, go to <http://www.patents.ibm.com>. To reach the paid IBM site, go to <https://www.patents.ibm.com> (s for secure -- yes, IBM has provided a secure link to the paid site). You will need to subscribe to use the paid site. Note that when I refer to "the IBM site" in the rest of this article, I mean both the free and paid sites unless otherwise specified.

The PTO site contains searchable full text of just U.S. patents, 1976 to date. The new IBM site goes back to 1971 for U.S. patents, with incomplete coverage in the early years. Searchable text includes front page and claims on the free site, full text on the paid site. The IBM site also includes searchable front-page text of EPO-A documents (European published patent applications) from 1979 to date, EPO-B documents (European granted patents) from 1980 to date, and PCT published applications from 1997 to date. So when you search the IBM site, you get to choose which "collection" you want to search, that is, various parts of U.S. patents, EPO-A or B patents (which are referred to as "ESPACE-A" and "ESPACE-B"), or PCT patents. In the paid site, you can search multiple countries at the same time, and you can also click on individual patents to connect US, EPO, and PCT family members.

The PTO site will have patent images in March, possibly by the time you read this. The IBM site has them now. Images are available for most of the U.S. patents, the 1998 PCT patents, and some of the EPO patents. However, a great many of the EPO, including (as far as I could see) EuroPCT publications, currently have no images. This is a nuisance, because the IBM

site is also missing most of the PCT images.

Both PTO and IBM sites give you the same basic level-of-search choices: patent number, Boolean, and advanced (which the PTO site calls "manual"). They both also provide some fairly detailed fielded searching.

Searching on These Sites

I won't detail all the different elements you can search on the PTO and IBM sites. However, I will mention a few kinds of searches that your information clients may want to do for themselves, and I will also describe the search engines briefly.

Patent Numbers

Patent number searching on the PTO **database** is very simple, since the search page gives format examples for all the different kinds of U.S. patents: utility (garden-variety) patents, design patents, plant patents, reissues, the old defensive publications, and their replacements, statutory invention registrations (SIRs).

On the other hand, the patent number search page on the IBM site has taken a step backward from the old edition. For U.S. patents, it shows search format examples only of utility patents; you have to go to the patent number help page to see examples of the rest. (And they still don't have an example of an SIR.) The search page also gives contradictory examples and explanations for EP, WO, and U.S. patents. The explanation tells you to enter patent numbers in an eight-digit format with leading zeroes; the examples show country codes preceding the numbers but no leading zeroes; and the search mechanism actually lets you choose the country code in one search box and enter the number in another -- with or without the leading zeroes (both forms work). Oh, yes -- and the help page shows examples of seven-digit European patent numbers with leading zeroes (EPO patents currently have six or fewer digits).

Inventors

The PTO site is more user-friendly than the IBM site for inventor searching. The IBM site has loaded last names and first and middle names and initials as separate words. It shows examples of truncation but warns users not to truncate on single initials, such as "Smith (J.sup.*)". The PTO had the sense to realize that you often need to do just that. Either you will know the first initial but not the full first name of an inventor, or you won't want to limit to patents listing the full name. For instance, even if you know the inventor is John Quincey Smith, you may also want to search for J. Q. Smith, John Q. Smith, J. Quincey Smith, or even J. Smith (if you have other ways to limit your search results). The PTO in effect created a bound inventor field by inserting hyphens between the last name, first name/initial, and middle name/initial. In other words, you can search for (SMITH-JOHN-Q.sup.*) or (SMITH-J-Q.sup.*) to retrieve the more specific variations, or even (SMITH-J.sup.*) or (SMITH-JOHN-.sup.*) to get the broader versions. (You can also search personal names in other fields this way)

Fielded Searching

Both systems provide searching of individual patent information fields - lots of them. The IBM site has added many fields in its new edition, including U.S. and International Patent Classes, application and priority numbers, patent agent, attorney, and examiner names, and front-page cited references of U.S. and other patents. But the PTO has IBM beat here. They have no fewer than 30 separate fields available, including such esoterica as inventor city, assistant examiner's name, and parent case information. Both the PTO and IBM sites provide good online help, with explanations and examples for searching individual fields.

Both the PTO and IBM now let you search U.S. patent classifications directly, but neither had loaded current classifications as of late January. The PTO will do this soon; the IBM people may need some encouragement. I will spare you any further rhetoric on how important this is. (Been there, done that.) They both also let you search International Patent Classes.

Neither the PTO nor IBM has ever quite grasped the concept of a basic index -- all the subject text and only the subject text. (Nor have most other Internet patent **databases**.) When you want to search patent text, you search either individual text fields (title, abstract, description/specification, claims) or the entire patent. This is a nuisance when the terms you're searching show up only in, for instance, the cited

references or the description of the prior art.

Boolean (Menu) Searching

Boolean searching looks similar on both sites. It's a simple menu system that lets you enter search terms in separate term boxes, choose the Boolean connectors, and make some other choices. In both sites you can choose the time range and the fields you want to search in each box. In the IBM site you can also choose which collection you want to search.

The new release of the IBM site gives much more flexible time ranging than the old. You may now choose the first and last year of the time range you want to search. The PTO site has limited time ranging choices from its menu: 1998-1999, individual years between 1976 and 1999, or all years. However, you may also search ranges of application or issue dates directly in both Boolean and manual search modes. The online help shows you how.

Both sites permit multiple-character right truncation. The IBM site also has single-character truncation, and the system does automatic word stemming.

Advanced or Manual Searching

Both sites have fairly strong command-mode search capabilities. Both permit nested Boolean logic and different field qualifiers for individual terms in one search statement. For instance, you can search text terms (unqualified) in Boolean combination with inventor names, companies, and patent classes (all appropriately qualified). The IBM site also has flexible proximity operators allowing you to specify that terms be in the same paragraph, the same sentence, or within X many words of each other. You can also choose whether search terms must be in the order specified or any order.

However, the PTO site does not permit any proximity searching. The only thing you can do beyond simple Boolean AND logic is to enclose exact phrases in quotes. And when you search phrases, you can't truncate; nor does the system do word stemming. If you search "vacuum cleaner," you won't retrieve "vacuum cleaners." You will have to search all grammatical variations of your phrases separately.

This is, to put it mildly, a serious weakness in a full-text **database** and gives you a lot of garbage when words that you want to appear in close proximity actually occur several pages apart and bear no relation to each other. The PTO says it has done this because of systems limitations, not because the commercial **database** producers and online hosts insisted on it. The PTO also plans to add enhancements. So those of you who agree that the PTO should give a high priority to adding proximity searching may want to let them know.

Other Things from IBM

The IBM sites, especially the paid site, have a lot more bells and whistles. Going into them in detail is beyond the scope of this article, but I'll just mention some.

In both free and paid sites, you can link to separate data-mining capabilities from Manning & Napier and Aurigin (formerly SmartPatents). These systems have text-crunching and graphics-generating capabilities that I'll discuss in a future column.

On both free and paid sites, you can find some legal status information for U.S. patents.

Both free and paid sites are introducing "pink dots": identifiers for patents whose owners have made them available for **licensing**. **Patent** owners may buy this service for patents they select. Eventually, at least in the paid site, you will be able to search (not just display) pink-dotted patents to produce subsets of **licensable patents** from a company or in a subject of interest. My IBM contact reports that potential customers have expressed considerable interest in this process, but IBM is still working out both technical and legal complications.

The paid site also has some internal analysis and data mining tools. "Mapuccino" will let you click on any patent and generate links back and forth across **cited** and **citing patents**. The computer will do iterations for ~~as much time as you have allotted~~ and then give you a visualization of the links.

Finally, the paid site permits sorting and flexible viewing of search results via a DB2-managed hit list. You may **sort patent hits** by **assignee** names (standardized via the PTO tables), IPCs, or date, among other parameters. It also lets you choose which fields to view.

some
IBM
I'm not

Why I Still Search Patents Online

Here we have two systems that permit free or reasonably-priced full-text searching of U.S. patents. They both have easy-to-use Boolean menus, plus command-mode search engines about as strong and flexible as any on the Internet. The IBM site has proximity searching; the PTO site has well-designed inventor name searching. They both let you go directly from search results to patent images. They are wonderful resources for information users who want to look at individual patents, search for companies or inventors, or do free-text subject searches.

So why does my company still pay up-front subscriptions and substantial online costs for me to search patent information? There are many reasons, most of them having to do with the quality and completeness of my search results and the convenience of the formats in which I send them on to my clients.

I won't spend much space here talking about the importance of indexing, especially for chemical patent information. I've preached to the choir on that subject several times before. Just to remind you: When you're looking for chemicals, you don't stand a snowball's chance you-know-where of retrieving any significant percent of relevant patents if you search just free text. Patent writers are simply too imaginative in coming up with different ways to name chemicals, especially when they're describing generic chemicals. The only good way to look for chemicals is with the chemical indexing, both specific and generic, available on Chemical Abstracts, the IFI Uniterm and Comprehensive **databases**, Derwent WPI, PharmSearch, the American Petroleum Index patent **database**, and the host of specialty **databases** that exist for pharmaceutical and other specific areas of chemistry. That way you're searching for concepts, not just words.

So in general I need to use the intellectual input provided by expert indexers for in-depth searches. But above and beyond that, the Internet **databases** simply don't support the logic that I use to produce convenient search results for my clients. For one thing, neither the PTO **database** nor the IBM site lets me create intermediate sets of search results that I can combine with other sets for my final results. But I work with sets all the time.

When I'm searching a fairly broad subject, I typically give my client search results in tiers, going from the most specific aspects of the search to the most general. This puts the most likely-to-be-of-interest references up front and makes the client's scanning of search results easier. Let's take an example. My client is interested in a particular chemical reaction catalyzed by either clay catalysts or zeolites (porous aluminosilicate catalysts), but more specifically by a layered clay catalyst together with a zeolite. So I produce a set of patents indexed for the elements of the reaction (reactants, products, types of reaction), also indexed for either clay or zeolites. Then I break this up into tiers. The first tier is patents indexed for both layered clay and zeolites; the next, other clays and zeolites; the next, layered clay; the next, other clays; and the last, zeolites. In each subsequent tier I exclude references from all previous tiers. Some Internet patent **databases** do something similar by producing lists of search results in relevance-ranked order. But I have no control over this process; and my concept of what is most relevant may or may not be what the system lists first.

Most of my searches involve putting together permutations of sets that I've created of individual search concepts. This can get quite complex. In a recent search, for instance, I looked broadly at a chemical reaction that involved four separate steps, going from a starting material, through three subsequent intermediates, to a product. The intermediates were all stable materials, and I knew from experience that patents could talk about any of them as a product or any of them as a starting material for the next stage. So I searched for the initial starting material as a reactant; for each of the intermediates separately as a reactant or as a product; and for the final product. I then put together all possible reactant-product permutations for my search results. (And, of course, in doing so I eliminated any duplicate references.) Never mind the problems of searching all that chemistry free-text - can you imagine trying to cope with the search logistics on either of these Internet **databases**?

Of course I sometimes do free-text patent searches. And, as I've shown above, I can now search full text of U.S. patents from the mid- 1970s

to date for free on the PTO **database** and for a small charge on the IBM paid site. So why do I still pay significant online connect time and download charges to search the USPatFull file on STN? Answer: Because I'm a search intermediary, not the final user of the information. I need to produce something useful that I can hand on to my search clients, and I need to do it with an efficient use of my time. My clients are normally busy researchers and managers who don't want to spend hours digging out the information for themselves on these Web **databases** and examining the patents at Internet speeds (which seem to have gotten slower, not faster, in recent months). They want their search results focused and easy to scan.

Let's take an example. My client is interested in certain basic refinery technology; say hydrotreating, and wants to see references that talk about specific temperature ranges. I know from previous searches that the degree sign in patents on USPatFull will be translated to the word "degree" in its ASCII text, immediately followed by "C" or "F" (Centigrade or Fahrenheit). My client doesn't want to see every place the word "hydrotreating" appears in the patent text; he'll take my word that it's there. He wants to see the context of the temperature references. So I turn off the STN highlighting and search for all the terms and patent classes I've found that describe hydrotreating. Then I turn the highlighting on and search for the appropriate C and F temperature ranges (in increments of 25 degrees) within a few words of "degree C" or "degree E" When I download my search results in a BIB ABS KWIC format, I get basic bibliographic information and the patent front-page abstract to give my client an idea of the basic invention the patent covers, followed by keyword segments from the body of the patent that talk about the appropriate temperature ranges. I edit the results and leave in only those patents in which the temperature ranges refer to the hydrotreating processes my client wants to see. In other words, I can give my clients packages of results in which I've highlighted only the concepts they're interested in.

Incidentally, this example shows why I am unhappy that the American Chemical Society has removed the ACS full-text journal file from STN and made it available only on the ACS Web site. I can no longer do this sort of full-text searching for published literature.

Conclusion

The PTO home page includes a link to some pages of comments from the public on the PTO's expansion of its free **databases**. Not surprisingly, most of the comments are favorable and state how useful this service will be to private inventors, patent attorneys, small companies, and others who need patent information but have previously had little access to it. The bulk of the unfavorable comments express the fear of the private **database** producers and online hosts that this substantial free resource will damage their ability to compete. However, one thoughtful remarker felt that the PTO site's free patent information would stimulate value-added opportunities for the commercial services.

But one comment bothered me because of its lack of understanding of the professional searcher's position: "I fervently hope that the private self-interests of intermediaries who offer high-priced services do not override the public good served by making these public documents freely available on the Internet." It's not clear if the remarker refers to professional searchers or **database** producers/online hosts. But speaking as a searcher, I'm delighted to see these resources available for the multitudes who need patent information and can't afford the sort of services that I provide with the indexed **databases**.

I just hope my **databases** and online hosts survive so that I'm not stuck with having to use only Internet resources for my clients' searches.

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COMPANY NAMES: International Business Machines Corp.--Services
INDUSTRY CODES/NAMES: BUSN Any type of business; LIB Library and
Information Science
DESCRIPTORS: United States. Patent and Trademark Office--Information
services; Patents--Information services; **Database** industry--Services;
Online services--Usage; Services industry--Information services
PRODUCT/INDUSTRY NAMES: 4811520 (Online Services); 7399300 (Patent
Brokerage & Protection Svcs)
SIC CODES: 4822 Telegraph & other communications; 7389 Business

. . services, not elsewhere classified

NAICS CODES: 514191 On-Line Information Services; 541199 All Other
Legal Services

TICKER SYMBOLS: IBM

FILE SEGMENT: TI File 148

?

CLAIMS®/Reassignment & Reexamination

FILE DESCRIPTION

CLAIMS/Reassignment & Reexamination provided by IFI/Plenum Data Corporation, contains post-issuance legal status information for U.S. patents. The information is obtained from the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office and from the USPTO *Official Gazette*. Coverage includes: certificates of correction, reassignment, reexamination requests and certificates, extensions, expirations, reinstatements, reissue requests, adverse decisions on interference actions, and disclaimer/dedication data.

Certificate of Correction: Minor corrections that do not necessitate republication of the patent document are reported in certificate(s) of correction.

Reassignment: Ownership rights to a patent may be transferred from the original or current assignee to another company or individual. Reassignment actions are usually recorded with the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office.

Extensions: In special cases, such as pharmaceutical patents, the normal term for a patent may be extended if the time needed for federal approval of a product has effectively shortened the normal patent protection time period.

Expirations: A patent expires early when the normal maintenance fees are not paid to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. (This database does not cover patents that have expired at the end of their normal 17/20-year life.)

Reinstatement: Expired patents may be reinstated if late payment of the maintenance fees is accepted.

Requests for Reexamination and Reexamined Patents: If substantial new questions are raised regarding the patentability of a patent's claims, a request for reexamination can be filed with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. The database includes notices of requests for reexamination as well as the reexamination results.

Reissue Requests: Patents may be reissued if the changes are substantial enough to necessitate republication rather than issuance of correction notices. Reissue requests are recorded in File 123, but reissue patent records can be found in File 340.

Adverse Decisions: Interference actions resulting in adverse decisions will adversely affect patent owners' rights to the patent.

Disclaimers and Dedications: Patent owners may disclaim their rights to part or all of their patent, placing it in the public domain.

All records contain the original patent assignee, patent number, and publication date. Reassignment data consists of the former assignee (i.e., assignor), new assignee, reassignment action (e.g., full interest, quarter interest,

etc.), date of reassignment, reel and frame number of the USPTO microfilm record, and the correspondence address. Other post-issuance status information typically contains the date of the legal action, the date it was recorded in the *Official Gazette* and any additional applicable information such as request number, descriptive text, etc. Reexamination records also contain the text of any modified claims.

SUBJECT COVERAGE

This database includes all U.S. patents for which post-issuance legal status changes described above have been reported.

TIPS

SELECT DT=REASSIGNED

To restrict a search to reassignment records.

Use MAP PN TEMP

To save patent numbers for searching in other files.

Use RANK

For statistical analysis of patent assignees
RANK PA,RA

SELECT CO=name

To search companies whose patents are affected by legal status changes

Create a DIALOG Alert

To receive the latest status changes for a patent.

DIALOG FILE DATA

Inclusive Dates: 1980+

Update Frequency:

Weekly (every 2 months for reassignment data)

File Size: 773,000 records as of January 1999

CONTACT

The CLAIMS/Reassignment & Reexamination file is provided by IFI/Plenum Data Corporation. Questions concerning file content should be directed to:

IFI/Plenum Data Corp.
3202 Kirkwood Highway
Wilmington, DE 19808

Phone: 302-998-0478

Toll Free: 800-331-4955

Fax: 302-998-0733

E-Mail:

claims@ifiplenum.com

SAMPLE RECORD - REASSIGNMENT DATA

DIALOG(R)File 123:CLAIMS(R)/Reass.& Reexam.

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2047605

Status Changes:

DT=

REASSIGNED

DISCLAIMER/DEDICATION

REISSUE REQUESTED

Assignee: Goble, E Marlowe; McGuire, David; Somers, W Karl (REASSIGNED)

Patent Number	Issue Date
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PN=, PD=

Patent: US 4927421 19900522

Reassignment:

RD=

Recorded: 19930329

RK=

Action: ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST.

RG=, CO=

Assignor: SOMERS, W. KARL DATE SIGNED: 03/10/1993

RA=, CO=

Assignee: GOBLE, E. MARLOWE 850 E. 1200 NORTH LOGAN, UTAH 84321
MCGUIRE, DAVID 3418 LAKESIDE DRIVE ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99515

RR=

Reel: 006472

FF=

Frame: 0463

Contact: BROMBERG & SUNSTEIN BRUCE D. SUNSTEIN 10 WEST STREET BOSTON,
MASSACHUSETTS 02111

Recorded: 19970815

Action: ASSIGNMENT OF PATENT LICENSES

Assignor: MEDICINE LODGE, INC. DATE SIGNED: 06/27/1997

Assignee: INNOVASIVE ACQUISITION CORP. 734 FOREST STREET MARLBORO,
MASSACHUSETTS 01752

Reel: 008650

Frame: 0628

Contact: CHOATE, HALL & STEWART KEVIN M. TORMEY EXCHANGE PLACE 53 STATE
STREET BOSTON, MA 02109

Disclaimers and Dedications:

Action Date	Recorded in OG	Action
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DD=, OG=, /TX

19930329 19941018 Hereby enters this disclaimer to claim 1 of said
patent.

Reissue Requested:

Request Number	Request Date	Recorded in OG	Exam. Group	Reissue Patent No.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

SN=, SD=, OG=, EX=, PN=

07/887200 19920521 19921020 3301 US RE34871

SAMPLE RECORD - CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION DATES

DIALOG(R)File 123:CLAIMS(R)/Reass.& Reexam.

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2885703

Status Changes:

DT=

REEXAMINATION REQUESTED

PA=, CO=

CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

Assignee: Shimano Corp JP

Patent Number	Issue Date
-----	-----

PN=, PD=

Patent: US D384017 19970923

CD=

Certificate of Correction Date(s): 19980428

Reexamination Requested:

Request Number	Request Date	Recorded in OG	Requestor
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RN=, RE=, OG=, RQ=, RL=

90/004911 19980209 19980414 Shimano, Inc., Osaka, Japan

CLAIMS®/Reassignment & Reexamination

File 123

SAMPLE RECORD - REEXAMINATION & OTHER STATUS

DIALOG(R)File 123:CLAIMS(R)/Reass.& Reexam.
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2181255

Status Changes:

EXPIRED
REINSTATED
REASSIGNED
REEXAMINED
ADVERSE DECISION
REEXAMINATION REQUESTED

DT=

PA=, CO=

Assignee: Nalco Fuel Tech (REASSIGNED)

Patent Number	Issue Date
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PN=, PD=

Patent: US 5048432 19910917

Expired/Reinstated:

Expiration Date	Recorded in OG	Reinstated Date	Recorded in OG
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ED=, OG=, ID=

19950920	19951128	19960627	19960903
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Reassignment:

Recorded: 19940228

RD=

RK=

Action: ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNOR'S INTEREST

RG=, CO=

Assignor: NALCO FUEL TECH DATE SIGNED: 02/24/1994

RA=, CO=

Assignee: A. AHLSTROM CORPORATION NOORMARKKU, FINLAND

RR=

Reel: 006889

FF=

Frame: 0019

Contact: ROBERT A. VANDERHYE NIXON & VANDERHYE P.C. 1100 NORTH GLEBE
ROAD 8TH FLOOR ARLINGTON, VA 22201

Adverse Decision:

Decision Date	Recorded in OG	Interference No.	Decision
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VD=, OG=, VN=, /TX

19950118	19950516	103134	claims 1-3,7-10 and 13-15
----------	----------	--------	---------------------------

Reexamination:

Request Number	Request Date	Recorded in OG	Certif. Number	Certif. Date	Sequen. Number	Requestor
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RN=, RE=, RC=, PD=, RQ=

90/002629	19920218	19920324	B15048432	19960702	2942nd	Nalco Fuel Tech Naperville, IL US
-----------	----------	----------	-----------	----------	--------	--------------------------------------

RL=

Claim:

/TX

AS A RESULT OF REEXAMINATION, IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT: Claims 3,4,11 and 16 are cancelled. Claims 1,10, 12,15 and 17 are determined to be patentable as amended. Claims 2,5-9,13 and 14, dependent on an amended claim, are determined to be patentable. 1. A process for the reduction of nitrous oxide in the effluent from the combustion of a carbonaceous fuel, the process comprising: a) forming an effluent in a circulating fluidized bed boiler by combustion of a carbonaceous fuel; and b) raising the
(...)

SAMPLE RECORD - EXTENSION DATA

DIALOG(R)File 123:CLAIMS(R)/Reass.& Reexam.
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2475348

Status Changes:

EXTENDED

DT=

PA=, CO=

Assignee: LEO PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS LTD DK

Patent Number	Issue Date
------------------	---------------

PN=, PD=

Patent: US RE31244 19830517

Extended:

Extension Date	Recorded in OG	Extended for
-------------------	-------------------	-----------------

XD=, OG=, /TX

19910208	19910305	2 Years
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SEARCH OPTIONS

BASIC INDEX

SEARCH SUFFIX	DISPLAY CODE	FIELD NAME	INDEXING	SELECT EXAMPLES
— /TX	— TX	All Basic Index Fields Text of Reexamination Claim, Adverse Decision, Disclaimer/Dedication, and Extension	Word Word	S PATENTABLE(2W)AMEND? S CARBONACEOUS(W)FUEL?/TX

ADDITIONAL INDEXES

SEARCH PREFIX	DISPLAY CODE	FIELD NAME	INDEXING	SELECT EXAMPLES
MAIN PATENT				
— DT=	AZ DT	DIALOG Accession Number Legal Document Type ¹	Phrase	S DT=EXPIRED
PA=	PA	Original Patent Assignee ²	Word & Phrase	S DT=CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION S PA=(LEO(W)PHARMACEUTICAL) S PA=LEO PHARMACEUTICAL?
PD=	PD	Publication Date ³	Phrase	S PD=19900522
PN=	PN	Patent Number	Phrase	S PN=US 5048432 S PN=US RE31244 S PN=US D384017
PY=	PY	Publication Year	Phrase	S PY=1994
UD=	UD	Update	Phrase	S UD=9999
REASSIGNMENT DATA				
CO=	CO	All Patent Assignees, past and present	Word & Phrase	S CO=(NALCO(W)FUEL(W)TECH?) S CO=MEDICINE LODGE?
FF=	FF	Reassignment Microfilm Frame	Phrase	S FF=0628
RA=	RA	New Patent Assignee ²	Word & Phrase	S RA=(INNOVASIVE(W)ACQUISITION) S RA=INNOVASIVE ACQUISITION?
RD=	RD	Reassignment Date recorded by USPTO ³	Phrase	S RD=19970815
RG=	RG	Assignor ²	Word & Phrase	S RG=(MEDICINE(W)LODGE) S RG=MEDICINE LODGE?
RK=	RK	Reassignment Kind	Word & Phrase	S RK=(ASSIGNOR?(2W)INTEREST?) S RK=ASSIGNMENT OF PATENT LICENSE?
RR=	RR	Reassignment Microfilm Reel	Phrase	S RR=008650
RY=	RD	Reassignment Year recorded by USPTO	Phrase	S RY=1997
UR=	UR	Update - Reassignment	Phrase	S UR=19980915
POST-ISSUANCE LEGAL STATUS				
CD=	CD	Certificate of Correction Date ^{3,5}	Phrase	S CD=19980428
CY=	CD	Certificate of Correction Year	Phrase	S CY=1998
DD=	DD	Disclaimer/Dedication Date ³	Phrase	S DD=19930329
DY=	DD	Disclaimer/Dedication Year	Phrase	S DY=1993
ED=	ED	Expiration Date ³	Phrase	S ED=19950920
EY=	ED	Expiration Year	Phrase	S EY=1995
ID=	ID	Reinstatement Date ³	Phrase	S ID=19960627
IY=	ID	Reinstatement Year	Phrase	S IY=1996
OG=	OG	Date Recorded in USPTO Official Gazette ^{3,4}	Phrase	S OG=19920324
PD=	PD	Reexamination Certificate Date ³	Phrase	S PD=19960702
PN=	PN	Reissue Patent Number	Phrase	S PN=US RE34871
PY=	PY	Reexamination Certificate Year	Phrase	S PY=1996
RC=	RC	Reexamination Certificate Number and Sequence	Word	S RC=B15048432 S RC=2942ND?
RE=	RE	Reexamination Request Date ³	Phrase	S RE=19920218
RL=	RL	Reexamination Requestor City and State/Country Code	Word & Phrase	S RL=(NAPERVILLE(W)IL) S RL=NAPERVILLE IL?
RN=	RN	Reexamination Request Number	Phrase	S RN="90/002629" S RN=90002629
RQ=	RQ	Reexamination Requestor Name	Word & Phrase	S RQ=(NALCO(W)FUEL(W)TECH?) S RQ=COMMISSIONER? S RQ=NALCO FUEL TECH?
RX=	RE	Reexamination Request Year	Phrase	S RX=1992
SD=	SD	Reissue Request Date ³	Phrase	S SD=19920521
SN=	SN	Reissue Request Number	Phrase	S SN="07/887200" S SN=07887200
SY=	SD	Reissue Request Year	Phrase	S SY=1992
UC=	UC	Update - Certificate of Correction	Phrase	S UC=19981201
UL=	UL	Update - Legal Status	Phrase	S UL=19981201
VD=	VD	Adverse Decision Date ³	Phrase	S VD=19950118
VN=	VN	Adverse Decision Number	Phrase	S VN=103134
VY=	VD	Adverse Decision Year	Phrase	S VY=1995
XD=	XD	Extension Date ³	Phrase	S XD=19910305

ADDITIONAL INDEXES (cont'd)

SEARCH PREFIX	DISPLAY CODE	FIELD NAME	INDEXING	SELECT EXAMPLES
XY=	XD	Extension Year	Phrase	S XY=1991
YG=	OG	Year Recorded in OG ⁴	Phrase	S YG=1996

¹ Document types include: Adverse Decision, Certificate of Correction, Disclaimer/Dedication, Expired, Extended, Reassigned, Reissue Requested, Reexamination Requested, Reexamined, Reinstated.

² Also searchable with CO=.

³ All date fields may be searched with 8 digits, e.g. S PD=19981208, or with 6 digits, e.g., S PD=981208.

⁴ Used for recording all legal status changes (except reassignment) with the USPTO.

⁵ Available from February 1998 forward.

SPECIAL FEATURES

For command descriptions, enter HELP LIMIT, HELP SORT, HELP RANK, HELP MAP, HELP IDPAT online.

SORT	PA, PD, PN	SORT S5/ALL/PA/PD PRINT S2/5/ALL/PD,D
RANK	All phrase- and numeric-indexed fields in the Additional Indexes can be ranked.	RANK PA,RA
MAP	PA, PN	MAP PA TEMP STEPS S6
IDPAT	Identify patent duplicates and display all or selected patent groups.	IDPAT

PREDEFINED FORMAT OPTIONS

NO.	DIALOGWEB FORMAT	RECORD CONTENT
1	Full	DIALOG Accession Number
2	Full	Full Record except Reexamination Claim
3	Medium	Full Record except Reexamination Claim
4	Full	Reassignment Data
5	Full	Full Record
6	Short	Patent Number and Data Type
7	Long	Full Record
8	Free	Patent Number, Data Type, Expiration, Reinstatement or Extension Date(s), and Official Gazette Date(s)
9	Full	Full Record
K	Full	KWIC (Key Word In Context) displays a window of text; may be used alone or with other formats.

OTHER OUTPUT OPTIONS

For an explanation, enter HELP TYPE, HELP UDF, HELP TAG online.

USER DEFINED FORMATS	User-defined formats can be specified using the display codes indicated in the Search Options tables.	TYPE S6/PN/RD/1-5
TAG	Output can be displayed with tags identifying each field.	TYPE S2/3/1-5.TAG
DIRECT RECORD ACCESS	DIALOG Accession Number	TYPE 1306761/5 DISPLAY 1482578/PA/RQ PRINT 1933780/2

FOR ONLINE HELP:

See HELP FIELDS 123 for searchable fields; HELP FORMAT 123 for output formats; HELP LIMIT 123 for limits; HELP RATES 123 for cost information; HELP SORT 123 for sorts.

DERWENT PATENTS CITATION INDEX

FILE DESCRIPTION

The **Derwent Patents Citation Index (DPCI)**, produced by Derwent Information, provides access to 26 million patent and literature citations found in 2.9 million patent families. Each week, Examiner citations from approximately 10,000 documents from 6 major patent-issuing authorities are added to the file.

Each record in the database describes a patent family for a single invention. Patent citations referenced by examiners in patent documents are called "cited" patents in the DPCI record. When a citation references an older invention/patent, it is also added to the older family record as a "citing" patent. The DPCI record provides a view of retrospective technology for an invention (cited patents) and its impact on subsequent technology (citing patents).

Examiner citations are provided for family members (both basic and equivalent) added to the file from the following patent-issuing authorities: European Patent Office (EP); Germany (DE); Japan (JP), chemical and electrical examined patents only; Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT/WO); United Kingdom (GB); and United States (US).

For the time period covered by Derwent weeks 9418 through 9719, DPCI also contained cited patent data from Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa, Sweden, and Switzerland. Author citations derived from the "basic" patent in each family were also included. This data remains in the file and is searchable.

SUBJECT COVERAGE

DPCI covers all patentable technology with emphasis in three broad areas: chemical, engineering, and electronic/electrical.

TIPS

Use FILE 342

To locate cited or citing patents

Use MAP CTPN or MAP CGPN

To save cited or citing patents with a PN= prefix

Use RANK COCG or RANK COCT

To identify companies with the most frequently cited patents

Use DIALOG Alerts

To receive the latest information on citing patents

DIALOG FILE DATA

Inclusive Dates: EP, WO citations: 1978+
US citations: 1973+
GB,DE,JP Derwent Week 9418
to the present

Update Frequency: Weekly

File Size: 2.9 million records as of October 1997

CONTACT

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North America:

Derwent Information Phone: 703-706-4220
1725 Duke Street, Toll Free: 800-451-3551
Suite 250 Fax: 800-457-0850
Alexandria, VA 22314 E-Mail:
info@derwent.com

Japan:

Derwent Information Phone: +81 3 5562 3561
ARK Mori Building 30F Fax: +81 3 5562 3564
12-32 Akasaka I-Chome
Minato-ku
Tokyo 107
Japan

SAMPLE RECORD

DIALOG(R) File 968:Derwent Patents Citation Indx
(c) 1997 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

AX=,DX= 00543555 WPI Acc No: 88-355270/50
/TI Electro-optical voltage detector involving slit or fibre - deduces voltage at apex of prism from relative deflection of transmitted beam with spatial intensity distribution

CO=,PA= Patent Assignee: (HAMM) HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS KK
AU=,IV= Author (Inventor): TAKAHASHI H; AOSHIMA S; NAKAMURA T; TSUCHIYA Y
Patent Family:

PC=,PN=,PD= Patent No Kind Date Examiner Field of Search
EP 294815 A 881214 (BASIC)
DE 3887006 G 940224
EP 294815 B1 940112
US 4982152 A 910101
US 5164667 A 921117

DW= Derwent Week (Basic): 8850
AC= Priority Data: JP 87144982 (870610)
AN=,AD= Applications: US 201205 (880602); DE 3887006 (880609); EP 88109229 (880609); US 619913 (901130)
Designated States
DS= (Regional): DE; GB
DC= Derwent Class: S01; U11; V07
IC= Int Pat Class: G01R-001/067; G01R-015/07
NP= Number of Patents: 005
NC= Number of Countries: 003
NT= Number of Cited Patents: 004
NR= Number of Cited Literature References: 001
NG= Number of Citing Patents: 004

CITED PATENTS

Family Member	Cited Patent	Cat	WPI Acc No	Assignee/Inventor
By Examiner:				
PN=	US 4982152	A	US 3447855	A
CT=	US 4982152	A	US 4618819	A
			86-298431/45 (UYRP)	UNIV ROCHESTER/
			MOUROU G; VALDMANIS J A	
RX=	US 5164667	A	US 4631402	A
CO=			84-208333/34 (HITA)	HITACHI LTD;
			(HITD) HITACHI CABLE LTD/NAGATSUMA K; TAKAGI K;	
			MATSUMURA H	
IV=	US 5164667	A	US 4683421	A
			87-030927/05 (WESE)	WESTINGHOUSE
			ELECTRIC CORP/MILLER R C; ASARS J A	

CITED LITERATURE REFERENCES

Family Member	Cat	Citation
By Examiner:		
PN=	US 5164667	A
RF=		Valdmanis et al. "Subpicosecond Electrooptic Sampling: Principles and Applications", IEEE Journal of Quantum Electronics, vol. QE-22, No. 1, Jan. 1986.

CITING PATENTS

Family Member	Citing Patent	Cat	WPI Acc No	Assignee/Inventor
By Examiner:				
PN=	EP 29481	A	EP 616225	A3 A
IV=				94-287331/36 (HAMM) HAMAMATSU
CG=	US 4982152	A	US 5331468	A
				PHOTONICS KK/TAKAHASHI H; WAKAMORI K
				94-169429/21 (EAST) EASTMAN KODAK CO/
				NOETHEN M L
RI=	US 4982152	A	WO 9701100	A1 X
CO=				97-087490/08 (ALLM) ASEA BROWN BOVERI
				AB; (UNSY) UNIV SYDNEY/BJARME M; BASSETT I M
	US 5164667	A	WO 9701100	A1 X
				97-087490/08 (ALLM) ASEA BROWN BOVERI
				AB; (UNSY) UNIV SYDNEY/BJARME M; BASSETT I M

DERWENT PATENTS CITATION INDEX

FILE 342

SEARCH OPTIONS

BASIC INDEX

SEARCH SUFFIX	DISPLAY CODE	FIELD NAME	INDEXING	SELECT EXAMPLES
—	—	All Basic Index Fields ¹	Segment & Word	S ETHYL S DIETHYL S VOLTAGE(W)DETECTOR?
/TI	TI	Title ¹	Segment & Word	S (FIBRE? OR FIBER?)/TI S ELECTRO(W)OPTICAL/TI

¹ All chemical names are indexed as complete individual words and chemically significant segment words. Words such as GLUCOPYRANOSYL can be retrieved by either segment, e.g., S GLUCO or S PYRANOSYL. Any term in the Basic Index can be limited to full term using /FW, e.g., S PYRANOSYL/FW; S IMIDAZOLE/TI,FW. Locants, i.e., numbers indicating the position of a chemical group within the structure, are searched as words, e.g., S 1(W)4.

ADDITIONAL INDEXES

SEARCH PREFIX	DISPLAY CODE	FIELD NAME	INDEXING	SELECT EXAMPLES
MAIN PATENT				
AC=	AC	Application Country ²	Phrase	S AC=EP
AC=	PR	Application Country (Priority) ³	Phrase	S AC=DE/PR
AD=	AD	Application Date ²	Phrase	S AD=880609 S AD=8806
AD=	PR	Application Date (Priority) ³	Phrase	S AD=870610/PR S AD=8706/PR
AF=	—	Assignee Status	Phrase	S AF=INDIV S AF=CORP
AN=	AN	Application Number ²	Phrase	S AN=DE 3887006
AN=	PR	Application Number (Priority) ³	Phrase	S AN=JP 87144982/PR
AU=	AU	Author/Inventor(Main Patent) ⁴	Phrase	S AU=TAKAHASHI H?
AX=	AX	Main Derwent Accession Number	Phrase	S AX=88-355270
AY=	AY	Application Year ²	Phrase	S AY=1988
AY=	PR	Application Year (Priority) ³	Phrase	S AY=1988/PR
—	AZ	DIALOG Accession Number		
CK=	CK	Patent Assignee Code	Phrase	S CK=HAMM
CO=	CO	Patent Assignee (All) ^{5,6}	Word & Phrase	S CO=(HAMAMATSU(W)PHOTONICS) S CO=HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS?
DC=	DC	Derwent Class	Phrase	S DC=S S DC=S01
DS=	DS	Designated States (All) ⁷	Phrase	S DS=GB
DS=	DS	Designated States (National) ^{3,7}	Phrase	S DS=US/NA
DS=	DS	Designated States (Regional) ^{3,7}	Phrase	S DS=DE/RN
DT=	—	Document Type	Phrase	S DT=PATENT
DW=	DW	Derwent Week (Basic)	Phrase	S DW=8850
DX=	DX	Main Derwent Accession Number	Phrase	S DX=88-355270
FS=	FS	Field of Search	Phrase	S FS=A61K-031/48
IC=	IC	International Class (IPC)	Phrase	S IC="G01R-001/067" S IC=G01R-001 S IC=G01R
IV=	IV	Author/Inventor(All) ^{4,6}	Phrase	S IV=WAKAMORI K
NC=	NC	Number of Countries	Phrase	S NC=003
NP=	NP	Number of Patents	Phrase	S NP=005
PA=	PA	Patent Assignee (Main Patent) ⁵	Word & Phrase	S PA=(HAMAMATSU(W)PHOTONICS) S PA=HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS?
PA=	PA	Patent Assignee Code	Phrase	S PA=HAMM
PC=	PC	Patent Country and Kind ⁸	Phrase	S PC=US A S PC=US
PC=	PB	Patent Country and Kind (Basic) ^{3,8}	Phrase	S PC=EP B1/PB S PC=EP
PD=	PD	Publication Date	Phrase	S PD=921117 S PD=9211
PD=	PB	Publication Date (Basic) ³	Phrase	S PD=881214/PB S PD=8812/PB
—	PI	Patent Family Table and Priority Data		
PN=	PN	Patent/Publication Number ⁸	Phrase	S PN=US 5164667
PN=	PB	Patent/Publication Number (Basic) ^{3,8}	Phrase	S PN=EP 294815/PB
PY=	PY	Publication Year	Phrase	S PY=1992
PY=	PB	Publication Year (Basic) ³	Phrase	S PY=1988/PB
RT=	—	Record Type	Phrase	S RT=CITATION
UB=	—	Update - Basic Patents	Phrase	S UB=97C21
UD=	—	Update - All Additions and Changes	Phrase	S UD=9999
UE=	—	Update - Equivalent Patents	Phrase	S UE=97C20 S UE=9999

DERWENT PATENTS CITATION INDEX

ADDITIONAL INDEXES (cont'd)

SEARCH PREFIX	DISPLAY CODE	FIELD NAME	INDEXING	SELECT EXAMPLES
UG= UT=	— —	Update - Citing Patents Update - Cited Patents	Phrase Phrase	S UG>=90C07 S UT=97C24
CITED PATENTS				
CO= CT= IV= NT= PN= RI= RX=	CO CT IV NT CT RI CT	Patent Assignee Name/Code of Cited Patent ^{3,5} Cited Patent Number ^{8,10} Author/Inventor of Cited Patent ^{3,4} Number of Cited Patents Family Member that Cited Patent ³ Relevance Category of Cited Patent ^{3,9} Derwent Accession Number of Cited Patent ^{3,11}	Word & Phrase Phrase Phrase Phrase Phrase Phrase	S CO=(UNIV(W)ROCHESTER)/CT S CO=WESTINGHOUSE ELEC7/CT S CO=WESE/CT S CT=US 4631402 S IV=MILLER R7/CT S NT=004 S PN=US 5164667/CT S RI=A/CT S RX=87-030927/CT
CITED LITERATURE REFERENCES				
NR= PN= RI=	NR RF RI	Number of Cited Literature References Family Member that Cited Literature Reference ³ Relevance Category of Cited Literature Reference ^{3,9}	Phrase Phrase Phrase	S NR=001 S PN=US 5164667/RF S RI=A/RF
CITING PATENTS				
CG= CO= IV= NG= PN= RI= RX=	CG CO IV NG CG RI CG	Citing Patent Number ^{8,10} Patent Assignee Name/Code of Citing Patent ^{3,5} Author/Inventor of Citing Patent ^{3,4} Number of Citing Patents Family Member of Citing Patent ³ Relevance Category of Citing Patent ^{3,9} Derwent Accession Number of Citing Patent ^{3,11}	Phrase Word & Phrase Phrase Phrase Phrase Phrase Phrase	S CG=WO 9701100 S CO=KODAK/CG S CO=EASTMAN KODAK7/CG S CO=ALMM/CG S IV=BASSETT I7/CG S NG=004 S PN=US 4982152/CG S RI=X/CG S RX=97-087490/CG

² Non-Priority application data is included from Derwent week 8409 forward.

³ Special suffixes are used to further restrict certain prefix fields. /AU (Author citation prior to May 1997) and /EX (Examiner Citation) can be used to restrict any Cited or Citing field. Other prefixes are illustrated in the SELECT examples: /CT (Cited); /CG (Citing); /NA (National); /PB (Basic); /PR (Priority); /RF (Literature Reference); and /RN (Regional).

⁴ Present from 1978 forward. Last name of author/inventor limited to 10 characters prior to Derwent week 9216.

⁵ Patent Assignee names are limited to 24 characters prior to Derwent Week 9216.

⁶ Includes Patent Assignees or Inventors from main and cited/citing patents.

⁷ For EP and WO (PCT) patents only.

⁸ Enter HELP KIND351 online for definitions of the document kind codes.

⁹ Relevance Category codes, also known as relevance indicators, used in this database include: A - Technological background; D - Document cited in application; E - Earlier patent document; I - Document cited for other reasons; O - Non-written disclosure; P - Intermediated document; T - Theory or principle; X - Relevant if taken alone; Y - Relevant if combined with other documents; & - Member of same patent family.

¹⁰ To MAP cited (CT=) or citing (CG=) patents so they can be searched with the PN= prefix, use MAP CTPN or MAP CGPN.

¹¹ To MAP cited/citing Derwent Accession Numbers (RX=) so they can be searched with the AX= prefix, use MAP RXAX.

DERWENT PATENTS CITATION INDEX

FILE 342

SPECIAL FEATURES

For command descriptions, enter HELP LIMIT, HELP SORT, HELP RANK, HELP MAP, HELP IDPAT online.

SORT	AU, AX, IC, PA, PD, PN, PY, TI	SORT S1/ALL/PA/PN,D
RANK	All phrase-indexed fields may be RANKed. Additional RANK codes include: ADPR (Priority Application Date), ANPR (Priority Application Number), AXALL (All Derwent Accession Numbers), COCGCODE (Citing Patent Assignee Code), COCGNAME (Citing Patent Assignee Name), COCTCODE (Cited Patent Assignee Code), COCTNAME (Cited Patent Assignee Name), PAALL (All Patent Assignees), PACODE (Main Patent Assignee Code), PANAME (Main Patent Assignee Name), PNPB (Patent Basic).	RANK COCTNAME
MAP	AD, ADPR, AN, ANPR, ANPRYY, ANYY, AX, AXALL, CG, CGPN, CK, CO, COCG, COCGCODE, COCGNAME, COCT, COCTCODE, COCTNAME, CT, CTPN, DC, DX, IC, PA, PAALL, PACODE, PANAME, PN, PNPB, RX, RXAX, RXCG, RXCT	MAP PN TEMP S2
IDPAT	Identify patent duplicates and display all or selected patent groups.	IDPAT IDPAT S1 SHORT

PREDEFINED FORMAT OPTIONS

NUMBER	RECORD CONTENT
1	DIALOG Accession Number
2	Bibliographic Data plus Cited References
3	Bibliographic Data except Patent Family
4	Full Record with Tagged Fields
5	Full Record
6	DIALOG Accession Number, Derwent Accession Numbers, and Partial Title
7	Bibliographic Data plus Citing References
8	DIALOG Accession Number, Derwent Accession Numbers, Derwent Class, IPC, and Partial Title
9	Full Record
K	KWIC (Key Word In Context) displays a window of text; may be used by itself or with other formats (HILIGHT is also available)

OTHER OUTPUT OPTIONS

For an explanation, enter HELP TYPE, HELP UDF, HELP TAG online.

USER DEFINED FORMATS	User-defined formats can be specified using the display codes indicated in the Search Option tables.	TYPE S3/PN,PA/1-5
TAG	TAG can be used for tagged fields.	TYPE S3/5/1-10 TAG
DIRECT RECORD ACCESS	If the accession number of a specific record is known, it can be used to display the record directly.	TYPE 00155198/5 PRINT 00155198/9

FOR ONLINE HELP:

See HELP FIELDS 342 for searchable fields; HELP FORMAT 342 for output formats; HELP LIMIT 342 for limits; HELP RATES 342 for cost information; HELP SORT 342 for sorts.

?ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	26030	PATENT? OR INTELLECTUAL() PROPERT?
S2	11840	CITATION? OR CITE??? OR CITING?
S3	118212	ASSIGNEE? OR ASSIGNOR? OR OWNER? OR OWN??? OR COMPANY OR C- OMPANIES OR CORPORATION?
S4	953290	RANK????? OR SORT????? OR CATEGORIZ? OR COMPAR????? OR CLASS- IFY? OR CLASSIFI? OR LIST??????
S5	104636	LICENS? OR ASSIGN? OR REASSIGN? OR SELL????
S6	136399	DATABASE? OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK? OR FILE?) OR DATAFILE?- OR DB OR RDB OR PORTFOLIO?
S7	152127	DATABASE? OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK? OR FILE?) OR DATAFILE? OR DB OR RDB OR PORTFOLIO?
S8	4	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
S9	34	S1 (3N) S2
S10	3	S9 AND S5
S11	1	S10 NOT S8
S12	8	S9 AND IC=G06F?
S13	5	S12 NOT (S11 OR S8)
S14	1028166	S4 OR MAP???? OR CLUSTER?
S15	10	S1 AND S3(3N) S14
S16	7	S15 NOT (S13 OR S11 OR S8)
S17	206	S1 AND S5 AND IC=G06F?
S18	90	S1(5N) S5 AND IC=G06F?
S19	9265	MC='T01-J05B3'
S20	2103	MC='T01-N01D2'
S21	2421	MC='T01-N03A1'
S22	13566	S19:S21
S23	19	S22 AND S17
S24	9261	S19 NOT (S16 OR S11 OR S13 OR S8)
S25	16	S23 NOT (S16 OR S11 OR S13 OR S8)

?show files

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200374

(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Jul(Updated 031105)

(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO

?

?t sl6/5/1,5

16/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015319454 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-380389/200336
XRPX Acc No: N03-303792

Interactive patent license fee determination method in networked computing system, involves processing patent license data including licensee's name to determine associated patent license data including global revenue data

Patent Assignee: READER S A (READ-I)

Inventor: READER S A

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20030028453	A1	20030206	US 2001920363	A	20010801	200336 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001920363 A 20010801

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030028453	A1	10	G06F-017/60	

Abstract (Basic): US 20030028453 A1

NOVELTY - A **patent** license data including a licensee's name is input and processed to determine an associated **patent** license data including a **list** of affiliated **companies**, global revenue data for a licensee, exposure risk, royalty rate, etc. The determined license data is then modified and processed to output the **patent** license fee data.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) networked computing system; and
- (2) **patent** license fee determination program.

USE - For determining **patent** license fee data in networked computing system (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - Provides an opportunity to modify various associated **patent** license data for determining the **patent** license fee data.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a flowchart of the interactive **patent** license fee determination process.

pp; 10 DwgNo 5/5

Title Terms: INTERACT; **PATENT** ; LICENCE; FEE; DETERMINE; METHOD;
COMPUTATION; SYSTEM; PROCESS; **PATENT** ; LICENCE; DATA; NAME; DETERMINE;
ASSOCIATE; **PATENT** ; LICENCE; DATA; GLOBE; REVENUE; DATA

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

16/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013972466 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-456679/200149
Related WPI Acc No: 2000-071544; 2001-201633
XRPX Acc No: N01-338429

Intellectual property portfolio audit system used to estimate the current value by comparing the known portfolio content with other empirical data on known current portfolio value information

Patent Assignee: DONNER I H (DONN-I)

Inventor: DONNER I H

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6263314	B1	20010717	US 93161816	A	19931206	200149 B

US 97811302 A 19970304
US 2000518681 A 20000303

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97811302 A 19970304; US 93161816 A 19931206; US 2000518681 A 20000303

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6263314	B1		18	G06F-017/28	CIP of application US 93161816 Cont of application US 97811302 CIP of patent US 5999907 Cont of patent US 6154725

Abstract (Basic): US 6263314 B1

NOVELTY - An **intellectual property** (IP) portfolio audit estimation method consists of a computer implemented system that includes data input (2) with access (4) to a first data base (5) storing data relating to the IP portfolio. A second database is included containing empirical data (12) relating to known IP portfolios. The data from both databases are collected and compared (10) producing a comparison and IP worth indicator.

USE - Used to produce an **intellectual property** portfolio audit and valuation based on the audit and compared to collected data on other portfolios.

ADVANTAGE - The presented method allows the IP portfolio **owner** to **compare** and value the IP and gain some worth indicator without having first marketed the portfolio. The method also allows correction of erroneous information instantly

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows the process involved in the personal profile data access and comparison with other known portfolio data

Data Input (2)
Database access and collection device (4)
Various Information databases (5)
Indicator collection and comparison device (10)
Empirical data collection from other **patent** portfolios (12)
pp; 18 DwgNo 1/9

Title Terms: INTELLIGENCE; PROPERTIES; PORTFOLIO; AUDIT; SYSTEM; ESTIMATE; CURRENT; VALUE; COMPARE; PORTFOLIO; CONTENT; EMPIRICAL; DATA; CURRENT; PORTFOLIO; VALUE; INFORMATION

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/28

File Segment: EPI

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11/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014155062 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-639288/200173

Related WPI Acc No: 2001-090832

XRPX Acc No: N01-477832

Tools and methodology for general business management or a licensing process has tools e.g. topographic maps to assist management at each stage of process

Patent Assignee: AURIGIN SYSTEMS INC (AURI-N); GERMERAAD P B (GERM-I);
HEATON S A (HEAT-I); HOHMANN L (HOHM-I); RAPPAPORT I S (RAPP-I); RIVETTE
K G (RIVE-I)

Inventor: GERMERAAD P B; HEATON S A; HOHMANN L; RAPPAPORT I S; RIVETTE K G

Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200173657	A1	20011004	WO 2001US9584	A	20010326	200173 B
AU 200150988	A	20011008	AU 200150988	A	20010326	200208
US 20020035499	A1	20020321	US 2000545564	A	20000407	200224
			US 2001790897	A	20010223	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001790897 A 20010223; US
2000191847 P 20000324; US 2000191904 P 20000324; US 2000560889 A 20000428
; US 2000564828 A 20000504; US 2000565126 A 20000504; US 2000545564 A
20000407

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 200173657	A1	E 362	G06F-017/60	
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Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS
JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL
PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200150988	A	G06F-017/60	Based on patent WO 200173657
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US 20020035499	A1	G06F-017/60	CIP of application US 2000545564
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~~Abstract (Basic): WO 200173657 A1~~

~~NOVELTY - **Licensing** process or business management process e.g.
merger split into number of stages. At each stage of process tools are
provided to assist management e.g. topographic maps, **patent citation**
tree, **patent** activity by company chart.~~

~~DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A **licensing** process can include a
portfolio review stage (102) and an assertion analysis stage (104)
connected to a negotiation stage (106) and then to an optional
litigation stage (108) facilitated by a topological map and tools. The
process also includes a collection stage (110) and the stages are used
by companies during a merger and acquisition process or during general
business management.~~

~~USE - Assisting in all stages of business general management,
patent **licensing** and in merger and acquisition processes.~~

~~ADVANTAGE - Facilitating, enhancing and expediting a merger.~~

~~DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing is a flow chart of the
licensing process.~~

~~pp; 362 DwgNo 1/209~~

Title Terms: TOOL; GENERAL; BUSINESS; MANAGEMENT; PROCESS; TOOL;
TOPOGRAPHICAL; MAP; ASSIST; MANAGEMENT; STAGE; PROCESS

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

?

?t s13/5/1-5

13/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015683785 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-745974/200370
XRPX Acc No: N03-597657

Automated information disclosure method for patent application management, involves automatically creating docket entry for related patent applications, to schedule review of patent references and to prepare citation document

Patent Assignee: SLIFER R D (SLIF-I)

Inventor: SLIFER R D

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20030163492	A1	20030828	US 200281226	A	20020222	200370 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 200281226 A 20020222

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030163492	A1		5	G06F-012/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 20030163492 A1

NOVELTY - The reference data is copied from an originating patent application database to a related patent application database. A docket entry is automatically created in a docket database, to schedule review of the references and to prepare a citation document. The docket is then viewable by a patent practitioner to provide a remainder of the pending task.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) patent management system; and
- (2) machine readable medium storing automatic information disclosure program.

USE - For automated information disclosure in patent application management system (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - Efficient management of patent application prosecution is achieved. Reduces the possibility of references not being properly cited to patent office.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a flowchart explaining the automated information disclosure method.

pp; 5 DwgNo 2/2

Title Terms: AUTOMATIC; INFORMATION; DISCLOSE; METHOD; PATENT; APPLY; MANAGEMENT; AUTOMATIC; ENTER; RELATED; PATENT; APPLY; SCHEDULE; REVIEW; PATENT; REFERENCE; PREPARATION; DOCUMENT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00

File Segment: EPI

13/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015124067 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-184590/200318
XRPX Acc No: N03-145394

Method of analyzing the relationships between citations made against different patents from patent databases containing fields specifying prior art patents which were cited against a given patent

Patent Assignee: WISDOMAIN INC (WISD-N)

Inventor: CHOI S; JUNG J R; KIM I S; LEE Y G; JUNG J; KIM I; LEE Y

Number of Countries: 100 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200312688	A1	20030213	WO 2002KR413	A	20020311	200318 B
KR 2003012516	A	20030212	KR 200146565	A	20010801	200339

Priority Applications (No Type Date): KR 200146565 A 20010801

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200312688	A1	E	33	G06F-017/30	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

KR 2003012516 A G06F-017/30

Abstract (Basic): WO 200312688 A1

NOVELTY - Patent databases are searched to locate earlier relevant prior art patents and previous prior art patents relevant to the first generation of prior art back through a number of generations. The information is presented graphically as a citation tree and can be analyzed, e.g. by grouping relevant prior patents carrying user specified official classification marks.

USE - Analyzing prior art relevant to a specified patent.

ADVANTAGE - Provides a comprehensive automatic review of the prior art relevant to any given patent and hence gives a view of the likely value of that patent.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - Figure 1 shows a display produced by the invention of a citation tree relevant to a specified patent.

pp; 33 DwgNo 1/6

Title Terms: METHOD; RELATED; MADE; PATENT; PATENT; CONTAIN; FIELD;

SPECIFIED; PRIOR; ART; PATENT; PATENT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

13/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014919877

WPI Acc No: 2002-740584/200280

XRPX Acc No: N02-583538

Patentability search report for patent application, has citing of several prior art documents, based on which written draft patent claim that embraces point of novelty of new invention is prepared

Patent Assignee: WHEWELL C J (WHEW-I); WHEWELL J E (WHEW-I)

Inventor: WHEWELL C J; WHEWELL J E

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20020138473	A1	20020926	US 2001817527	A	20010326	200280 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001817527 A 20010326

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020138473	A1		7	G06F-007/00	

US 20020138473 A1 7 G06F-007/00

Abstract (Basic): US 20020138473 A1

NOVELTY - The search report has a citing of several prior art documents containing subject matter that is potentially important to the alleged new invention. A written description describes the elements or features contained in prior art documents. A written draft patent claim that embraces a point of novelty of the new invention is then prepared.

USE - Patentability search report for patent application.

ADVANTAGE - Since the search report has citing of several prior art document whose elements or features are described in a written form, a written draft patent claim strictly describing the novelty of the new invention is prepared such that an inventor, a practitioner or other requester are provided with reasonable idea of the way the prosecution in a patent application that is to be filed on the proposed invention is likely to fare.

pp; 7 DwgNo 0/0

Title Terms: SEARCH; REPORT; PATENT; APPLY; PRIOR; ART; DOCUMENT; BASED; WRITING; DRAFT; PATENT; CLAIM; EMBRACE; POINT; NOVEL; NEW; INVENTION; PREPARATION

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/00

File Segment: EPI

13/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014131663 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-615874/200171

XRPX Acc No: N01-459423

Patents identification method in database, involves storing identifying data corresponding to each reference cited in patent as primary generation data

Patent Assignee: TROPPER M B (TROP-I)

Inventor: TROPPER M B

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20010027452	A1	20011004	US 2000179537	A	20000201	200171 B
			US 2001769906	A	20010125	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000179537 P 20000201; US 2001769906 A 20010125

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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US 20010027452	A1	27	G06F-017/30	Provisional application US 2000179537
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Abstract (Basic): US 20010027452 A1

NOVELTY - A patent is retrieved from the database (211) and the identifying data is stored as primary generation data corresponding to each reference cited in the document. Each available reference identified by primary generation data are retrieved. Identifying data corresponding to each reference cited in the reference identified by primary generation data, are stored as secondary generation data.

USE - For identifying documents in a database relating to a patent for determining the validity of a patent.

ADVANTAGE - The examination of the database is carried out without relying upon existence of given keywords within a document to identify the document as relevant.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of system for identifying patents.

Database (211)

pp; 27 DwgNo 2/14

Title Terms: PATENT; IDENTIFY; METHOD; DATABASE; STORAGE; IDENTIFY; DATA; CORRESPOND; REFERENCE; PATENT; PRIMARY; GENERATE; DATA

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

13/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012239905 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-046013/199904
Related WPI Acc No: 2002-171083
XRPX Acc No: N99-033515

**Data handling method for patent information - displaying relationships
between patent information and corporate information stored in separate
database**

Patent Assignee: SMARTPATENTS INC (SMAR-N); MICROPATENT LLC (MICR-N);
AURIGIN SYSTEMS INC (AURI-N); GORETSKY D (GORE-I); HOHMANN L (HOHM-I);
JACKSON A (JACK-I); NAVARRETE J A (NAVA-I); PARK B (PARK-I); PUGLIA D
(PUGL-I); RABB C (RABB-I); RAPPAPORT I S (RAPP-I); RIVETTE K G (RIVE-I);
SMITH D W (SMIT-I); THORNTHWAITE W (THOR-I)
Inventor: GORETSKY D; HOHMANN L; JACKSON A; NAVARRETE J A; PARK B; PUGLIA D
; RABB C; RAPPAPORT I S; RIVETTE K G; SMITH D W; THORNTHWAITE W; BASHSHUR
N; NAVARETTE J A

Number of Countries: 083 Number of Patents: 011

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9855945	A1	19981210	WO 98US10923	A	19980602	199904 B
AU 9879531	A	19981221	AU 9879531	A	19980602	199919
US 5991751	A	19991123	US 97867392	A	19970602	200002
EP 986789	A1	20000322	EP 98930054	A	19980602	200019
			WO 98US10923	A	19980602	
US 6339767	B1	20020115	US 97867392	A	19970602	200208
			US 97921369	A	19970829	
JP 2002502529	W	20020122	WO 98US10923	A	19980602	200211
			JP 99502584	A	19980602	
EP 1184798	A2	20020306	EP 98930054	A	19980602	200224
			EP 2001124936	A	19980602	
EP 986789	B1	20020918	EP 98930054	A	19980602	200269
			WO 98US10923	A	19980602	
			EP 2001124936	A	19980602	
DE 69808079	E	20021024	DE 608079	A	19980602	200278
			EP 98930054	A	19980602	
			WO 98US10923	A	19980602	
US 6499026	B1	20021224	US 97867392	A	19970602	200303
			US 97921369	A	19970829	
			US 2000663393	A	20000915	
US 20030046307	A1	20030306	US 97867392	A	19970602	200320
			US 97921369	A	19970829	
			US 2000663393	A	20000915	
			US 2002178540	A	20020622	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97921369 A 19970829; US 97867392 A
19970602; US 2000663393 A 20000915; US 2002178540 A 20020622

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 9855945	A1	E	465 G06F-017/30	
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Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU
CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

AU 9879531	A		G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 9855945
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US 5991751	A		G06F-017/30	
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EP 986789	A1	E	G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 9855945
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Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI
LU MC NL PT SE

US 6339767	B1		G06F-017/30	CIP of application US 97867392
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CIP of patent US 5991751

JP 2002502529	W	469	G06F-017/60	Based on patent WO 9855945
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EP 1184798	A2	E	G06F-017/30	Div ex application EP 98930054
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Div ex patent EP 986789

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI
LU MC NL PT SE

EP 986789	B1	E	G06F-017/30	Related to application EP 2001124936
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Related to patent EP 1184798

Based on patent WO 9855945

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI

LU MC NL PT SE

DE 69808079	E	G06F-017/30	Based on patent EP 986789
			Based on patent WO 9855945
US 6499026	B1	G06F-017/30	CIP of application US 97867392
			Cont of application US 97921369
			CIP of patent US 5991751
			Cont of patent US 6339767
US 20030046307	A1	G06F-007/00	CIP of application US 97867392
			Cont of application US 97921369
			Cont of application US 2000663393
			CIP of patent US 5991751
			Cont of patent US 6339767

Abstract (Basic): WO 9855945 A

The method for processing patent data involves maintaining a database of patents, and a database of non-patent information of interest to a corporate entity. The method also involves maintaining one or more groups which may consist of; eg. the business practices of the corporation, and grouping that are product based, person based or corporate entity based. Each of the groups may comprise of any number of patents from the patents database.

Upon receiving appropriate operator commands, the patents are automatically processed in one or more of the groups in conjunction with the non-patent information from the second databases. Patent-centric and group-oriented processing of data is therefore carried out.

USE - In patent-mapping, document mapping, **patent citation**, **patent** aging, **patent** clustering, inventor/patent count, patent claim tree analysis etc.

ADVANTAGE - Enables use of hyperbolic trees to visualise generated data.

Dwg.2/180

Title Terms: DATA; HANDLE; METHOD; PATENT; INFORMATION; DISPLAY; RELATED;

PATENT; INFORMATION; INFORMATION; STORAGE; SEPARATE; DATABASE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/00 ; G06F-017/30 ;

G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

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?t s25/5/1,2,3,5,7,8,11,12,13,15

25/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015252963 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-313889/200330
XRPX Acc No: N03-249944

Generating work set of patent documents by generating work file records and adding document identifiers

Patent Assignee: GRIFFIN T D (GRIF-I); JACKSON M (JACK-I); MANSFIELD J D (MANS-I); POULOS C (POUL-I); SALATOVKA E (SALA-I); VAN STEGEREN E D F D (VSTE-I); DELPHION INC (DELP-N)
Inventor: GRIFFIN T D; JACKSON M; MANSFIELD J D; POULOS C; SALATOVKA E; VAN STEGEREN E D F D

Number of Countries: 101 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200330033	A2	20030410	WO 2002US31222	A	20021001	200330 B
US 20030074351	A1	20030417	US 2001326185	P	20011001	200335
			US 2002262504	A	20021001	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001326185 P 20011001; US 2002262504 A 20021001

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200330033	A2	E	35	G06F-017/30	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

US 20030074351 A1 G06F-007/00 Provisional application US 2001326185

Abstract (Basic): WO 200330033 A2

NOVELTY - Method consists in providing a database of **patent** documents represented by records having **assigned** identifiers, generating a list of documents to be grouped together and generating temporary or permanent work file records with a work file name and containing the document identifier. The document identifier is added to or deleted from the work file record, which is used for document analysis.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - There are INDEPENDENT CLAIMS for:

- (1) A system for generating a work set of documents
 - (2) A computer program for generating a work set of documents
- USE - Method is for searching for **patents** in computer databases.

ADVANTAGE - Method enables validation, generation, storage, retrieval, modification, display and application of a work set of **patents** or other documents.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the system architecture.

pp; 35 DwgNo 1/15

Title Terms: GENERATE; WORK; SET; **PATENT** ; DOCUMENT; GENERATE; WORK; FILE; RECORD; ADD; DOCUMENT; IDENTIFY

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/00 ; G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

25/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015250023

WPI Acc No: 2003-310949/200330
Related WPI Acc No: 2001-211247
XRAM Acc No: C03-081408
XRPX Acc No: N03-247452

New computer-implemented method, for analyzing gene expression data or identifying candidate genes, comprises extracting and processing information on gene pathways and combining the information with the results from other analyses

Patent Assignee: CHIN D J (CHIN-I); HENDRIX D (HEND-I); MURRAY J (MURR-I)

Inventor: CHIN D J; HENDRIX D; MURRAY J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20020168664	A1	20021114	US 99365587	A	19990730	200330 B
			WO 2000US20603	A	20000728	
			US 200290698	A	20020304	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 200290698 A 20020304; US 99365587 A 19990730; WO 2000US20603 A 20000728

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020168664	A1		32	C12Q-001/68	CIP of application US 99365587 CIP of application WO 2000US20603

Abstract (Basic): US 20020168664 A1

NOVELTY - A computer-implemented method for identifying a candidate gene from several nucleotide sequences, comprises extracting and processing information on gene pathways and gene relationships, and combining this information with the results from other analyses.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A computer-implemented method for identifying a candidate gene from several nucleotide sequences, comprises:

- (a) obtaining gene expression profile data for several nucleotide sequences, where the gene expression profile data describe behavioral patterns of gene expression;
- (b) identifying a group of the sequences for further analysis;
- (c) using information extraction algorithms to retrieve and extract pathway information from a database comprising the biological data;
- (d) cross-referencing the pathway information; and
- (e) viewing the cross-referenced information, which facilitates the identification of a candidate gene.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) a data processing system for identifying candidate genes from a list of genes of known expression pattern, comprising a processor, and a memory coupled to the processor, where the memory configured to store instructions for execution by the processor, and where the instructions comprise:

- (a) instructions for accessing a list of genes of known expression pattern;
- (b) instructions for accessing and extracting pathway information from a literature database relevant to individual genes on the list of genes;
- (c) instructions for cross-referencing the pathway information; and

(d) instructions for viewing the cross-referenced information; and

(2) a data processing system for identifying a candidate gene from several sequences, comprising a processor, and a memory coupled to the processor, where the memory configured to store instructions for execution by the processor, and where the instructions comprise:

(a) instructions for clustering several sequences based on patterns of expression of the sequences, as described by gene expression profile data;

(b) instructions for accessing and extracting information from a literature database;

(c) instructions for cross-referencing the information; and

(d) instructions for viewing the cross-referenced information.

USE - The computer-implemented tools are useful for summarizing and

presenting the enormous amounts of public literature to facilitate analysis of gene expression data or identification of candidate genes. The method and system are useful for efficiently integrating public literature regarding gene function with data from gene expression profiling experiments.

ADVANTAGE - Prior art uses manual researching or gathering of information from public databases, while the present method and system provides an automated method for the rapid and efficient analysis of gene expression data.

pp; 32 DwgNo 0/13

Title Terms: NEW; COMPUTER; IMPLEMENT; METHOD; GENE; EXPRESS; DATA; IDENTIFY; CANDIDATE; GENE; COMPRISE; EXTRACT; PROCESS; INFORMATION; GENE; PATH; COMBINATION; INFORMATION; RESULT; ANALYSE

Derwent Class: B04; D16; S03; S05; T01

International Patent Class (Main): C12Q-001/68

International Patent Class (Additional): G01N-033/48; G01N-033/50;

G06F-019/00

File Segment: CPI; EPI

25/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015087263 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2003-147781/200314

XRPX Acc No: N03-116732

Patent licensing **company identifying method using network, involves transmitting search result including official corporate name of company, licensing identity, patent assets to user**

Patent Assignee: READER S A (READ-I)

Inventor: READER S A

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20020152146	A1	20021017	US 2001835915	A	20010416	200314 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001835915 A 20010416

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020152146	A1		7	G06F-017/60	

Abstract (Basic): US 20020152146 A1

NOVELTY - An end-user and a company which is a **patent licensing** entity are connected in a network. A search query is transmitted from the end-user to the company. The search result including the official corporate name of the company, **licensing identity, patent assets** is transmitted from the company to the end-user.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for network computing system for identifying **patent licensing** company.

USE - For use in automated identification of **patent licensing** companies using network such as LAN, WAN.

ADVANTAGE - Allows the identifications to be made with low cost and brittle commitment when applied to networked computing environments. Facilitates identification of qualified **patent licensing** company by identifying **patent assets** of the **licensing** company without requiring any direct knowledge concerning third party business activity.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flow diagram for identifying **patent licensing** company.

pp; 7 DwgNo 2/2

Title Terms: **PATENT** ; COMPANY; IDENTIFY; METHOD; NETWORK; TRANSMIT; SEARCH ; RESULT; OFFICE; NAME; COMPANY; IDENTIFY; **PATENT** ; USER

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**

File Segment: EPI

25/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014954235 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-014749/200301
Related WPI Acc No: 2000-012915
XRPX Acc No: N03-010754

**Reusable information processing method in business/legal environment,
involves transmitting selected identifier from client to provider for
being reserved, subscribed, pre-ordered, pre-registered, ordered and
monitored**

Patent Assignee: SCHNEIDER E (SCHN-I)
Inventor: SCHNEIDER E
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6442549	B1	20020827	US 97900437	A	19970725	200301 B
			US 99154411	A	19990917	
			US 99440606	A	19991115	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99154411 P 19990917; US 97900437 A
19970725; US 99440606 A 19991115

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6442549	B1	45	G06F-017/30		CIP of application US 97900437 Provisional application US 99154411 CIP of patent US 5987464

Abstract (Basic): US 6442549 B1

NOVELTY - Several identifiers each identifying a telephone number of domain name, are transmitted from a provider (94) to a client (96), when the identifiers are not available for registration. A selected identifier is transmitted to the provider for being reserved, subscribed, pre-ordered, pre-registered, ordered and monitored.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

- (1) Method for receiving new information from provider;
- (2) Apparatus for receiving new information from provider; and
- (3) Computer program product for receiving new information from provider.

USE - For processing reusable information through communication network such as telephone network and Internet in business/legal environment for configuring preset query to flag a group of **patents** or trademarks from which the subscriber is **licensing** technology.

ADVANTAGE - Reduces the search and retrieval time for accessing master database information and newly available information.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of the computer system illustrating the process of delivery for a given subscription period.

Provider (94)

Client (96)

pp; 45 DwgNo 4A/16

Title Terms: REUSE; INFORMATION; PROCESS; METHOD; BUSINESS; LEGAL;
ENVIRONMENT; TRANSMIT; SELECT; IDENTIFY; CLIENT; RESERVE; PRE; ORDER; PRE
; REGISTER; ORDER; MONITOR

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

25/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014787414 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-608120/200265
Related WPI Acc No: 2002-082462
XRPX Acc No: N02-481670

Intellectual property trading support system, has database that
stores data associated with IP assets, which is coupled to user interface
that accepts request of trading IP asset

Patent Assignee: TRAN B (TRAN-I)

Inventor: TRAN B

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20020095368	A1	20020718	US 2000185644	A	20000229	200265 B
			US 2000200962	A	20000501	
			US 2001842599	A	20010425	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001842599 A 20010425; US
2000185644 P 20000229; US 2000200962 P 20000501

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020095368	A1	10	G06F-017/60	Provisional application US 2000185644	

Provisional application US 2000200962

Abstract (Basic): US 20020095368 A1

NOVELTY - A database that supports trading of **intellectual property** (IP) asset, is coupled to a user interface, and stores data associated with the IP assets. The user interface accepts a request to trade an IP asset.

USE - For supporting trading of **intellectual property** assets.

ADVANTAGE - Provides online platform for **selling** and buying ideas. Provides an easy and efficient method for strengthening customer relationship which ultimately increases revenue.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows **intellectual property** asset processing system.

pp; 10 DwgNo 1/1

Title Terms: INTELLIGENCE; PROPERTIES; TRADE; SUPPORT; SYSTEM; DATABASE;
STORAGE; DATA; ASSOCIATE; IP; COUPLE; USER; INTERFACE; ACCEPT; REQUEST;
TRADE; IP

Derwent Class: T01; T05

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

25/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014649641 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-470345/200250

Related WPI Acc No: 2002-654800

XRPX Acc No: N02-371247

Data mining method in patent database, involves assigning coordinates
to each patent in two-dimensional space, such that distance between two
patents represents relationship between two patents

Patent Assignee: SANDIA CORP (SAND-N)

Inventor: BOYACK K W; GRAFE V G; JOHNSON D K; WYLIE B N

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6389418	B1	20020514	US 99409674	A	19991001	200250 B
			US 2000500729	A	20000209	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000500729 A 20000209; US 99409674
A 19991001

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6389418	B1	13	G06F-017/30	CIP of application US 99409674	

Abstract (Basic): US 6389418 B1

NOVELTY - A relationship between each pair of **patents** is determined by determining a predicate (Pk) indicating relationship between **patents** . The coordinates are **assigned** to each **patent** in 2D space, such that distance between the **patents** represents the relationship between the **patents** . The desired **patent** is provided by inputting predefined **patent** characteristics, based on the **assigned** coordinates.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for computer system.

USE - For mining data in **patent** database.

ADVANTAGE - Allows user to extract addition information in real-time and also provides guidance for future activity and researches.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows flow chart explaining data mining process.

pp; 13 DwgNo 1/4

Title Terms: DATA; MINE; METHOD; **PATENT** ; DATABASE; **ASSIGN** ; COORDINATE; **PATENT** ; TWO; DIMENSION; SPACE; DISTANCE; TWO; **PATENT** ; REPRESENT; RELATED; TWO; **PATENT**

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

25/5/11 (Item 11 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014189357 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-010054/200201

XRPX Acc No: N02-008402

Network transacting method for promoting easy transactions relating to properties, involves causing a trader to take proceedings for transfer of industrial property from trader to buyer at Patent Office

Patent Assignee: NEC CORP (NIDE); YOKOTA T (YOKO-I)

Inventor: YOKOTA T

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20010032174	A1	20011018	US 2001834625	A	20010416	200201 B
JP 2001306838	A	20011102	JP 2000115266	A	20000417	200205

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2000115266 A 20000417

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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US 20010032174	A1		12	G06F-017/60	
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JP 2001306838	A		9	G06F-017/60	
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Abstract (Basic): US 20010032174 A1

NOVELTY - A trader's terminal unit (12) accepts a purchase offer, that is meant for an industrial property, which is received from a buyer via a buyer's terminal unit (13). A trader is made to **sell** the industrial property to the buyer. The trader is made to take proceedings for a transfer of industrial property from the trader to the buyer at a **Patent** Office (14).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) a data processing method;
- (b) a terminal unit;
- (c) a data storing medium.

USE - For promoting easy transactions relating to industrial and **intellectual properties** .

ADVANTAGE - Facilitates sale and purchase of industrial and **intellectual properties** .

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of data processing system used in network transacting operation.

Trader's terminal unit (12)
Buyer's terminal unit (13)
Patent Office (14)
pp; 12 DwgNo 1/4
Title Terms: NETWORK; METHOD; PROMOTE; EASY; TRANSACTION; RELATED;
PROPERTIES; CAUSE; TRANSFER; INDUSTRIAL; PROPERTIES; BUY; **PATENT** ;
OFFICE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**
File Segment: EPI

25/5/12 (Item 12 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013948536 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-432750/200146
XRPX Acc No: N01-320684

Intellectual property distributing method involves brokering payment
transaction between user and seller , by providing access to database to
user and accepting designation of desired intellectual property from
user

Patent Assignee: MUHAMMAD W (MUHA-I)
Inventor: MUHAMMAD W
Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 004
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200144893	A2	20010621	WO 2000US42537	A	20001204	200146 B
AU 200147103	A	20010625	AU 200147103	A	20001204	200162
EP 1247149	A2	20021009	EP 2000992830	A	20001204	200267
			WO 2000US42537	A	20001204	
US 20030061164	A1	20030327	US 99168629	P	19991203	200325
			US 2000727489	A	20001204	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99168629 P 19991203; US 2000727489
A 20001204

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200144893 A2 E 30 G06F-000/00

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP
KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200147103 A G06F-000/00 Based on patent WO 200144893

EP 1247149 A2 E G06F-001/00 Based on patent WO 200144893

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

US 20030061164 A1 G06F-017/60 Provisional application US 99168629

Abstract (Basic): WO 200144893 A2

NOVELTY - Identification information of **intellectual property**
being offered for sale from **seller** , is accepted and stored in
database of **intellectual property** in **seller** computer. Access to
database is provided to user and designation of desired **intellectual**
property is accepted from user, for brokering payment transaction
between user and **seller** . **Seller** computer in instructed to transfer
intellectual property to user.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
following:

(a) **Intellectual property** distributing system;

(b) Device for distributing **intellectual property**

USE - For brokering electronic transfer of **intellectual property**
for sale and distribution of **intellectual property** .

ADVANTAGE - Eliminates necessity of maintaining inventories of

media imprinted with **intellectual property** , thus cost of production is reduced. Provides users with the ability to locate desired

intellectual property .

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of brokerage network.

pp; 30 DwgNo 4/6

Title Terms: INTELLIGENCE; PROPERTIES; DISTRIBUTE; METHOD; PAY; TRANSACTION ; USER; ACCESS; DATABASE; USER; ACCEPT; DESIGNATED; INTELLIGENCE; PROPERTIES; USER

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-000/00 ; G06F-001/00 ;

G06F-017/60

International Patent Class (Additional): H04K-001/00

File Segment: EPI

25/5/13 (Item 13 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012899709 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-071544/200006

XRPX Acc No: N00-055956

Computer implemented intellectual property audit system

Patent Assignee: DONNER I H (DONN-I)

Inventor: DONNER I H

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5999907	A	19991207	US 93161816	A	19931206	200006 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 93161816 A 19931206

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5999907	A		9	G06F-153/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 5999907 A

NOVELTY - A comparator (10) compares two objectively determinable characteristics for determining estimated value of **intellectual property** portfolio responsive to one of objectively determinable values of specific representative **intellectual property** portfolios. These portfolios have objectively determinable characteristics, which are statistically similar to that of **intellectual property** portfolio.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Objectively determinable characteristics of the **intellectual property** portfolio to be estimated, are stored in a database. This database comprises at least one of **patent** , trade mark, copy write, legal reporter, current events and **intellectual property** status databases. A database access and collection device (4) accesses the database for retrieving the stored characteristic information. The objectively determinable characteristics of representative **intellectual property** portfolios and the objectively determinable values corresponding to each of the representative **intellectual property** portfolios, are stored in another database. Based on the content of this database, accessing of estimated value of **intellectual property** portfolio is enabled. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for computer based **intellectual property** audit method.

USE - For automatic determination of estimated value of **intellectual property** portfolio.

ADVANTAGE - Enables determining the qualitative and/or quantitative value of the **intellectual property** portfolio in an efficient and relatively rapid manner. Provides the qualitative and/or quantitative value by analyzing the **intellectual property** in mechanized manner and external factors related to characteristics of the purchasing and **selling** entities. Enables outputting request for manual assistance to correct erroneously entered data, incomplete or insufficient data.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the detailed block diagram of structure of **intellectual property** audit system.

Database access and collection device (4)

Comparator (10)

pp; 9 DwgNo 1/2

Title Terms: COMPUTER; IMPLEMENT; INTELLIGENCE; PROPERTIES; AUDIT; SYSTEM

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-153/00**

File Segment: EPI

25/5/15 (Item 15 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011625271 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1998-042399/199804

XRPX Acc No: N98-033883

Relational database system for modelling business of scientific body of work e.g. patent - in which documents are assigned to categories within multi-dimensional hierarchical model which reflects business, scientific or technical interests of entity or speciality

Patent Assignee: EXXON RES & ENG CO (ESSO)

Inventor: COHEN R W; FIATO R A; PAGNUCCO S; UNGER S S

Number of Countries: 068 Number of Patents: 008

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9746958	A1	19971211	WO 97US9729	A	19970604	199804 B
US 5721910	A	19980224	US 96655262	A	19960604	199815
AU 9733774	A	19980105	AU 9733774	A	19970604	199821
NO 9805649	A	19990127	WO 97US9729	A	19970604	199914
			NO 985649	A	19981203	
BR 9710844	A	19990817	BR 9710844	A	19970604	199954
			WO 97US9729	A	19970604	
EP 979465	A1	20000216	EP 97929800	A	19970604	200014
			WO 97US9729	A	19970604	
AU 715248	B	20000120	AU 9733774	A	19970604	200015
JP 2000511668	W	20000905	WO 97US9729	A	19970604	200047
			JP 98500849	A	19970604	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 96655262 A 19960604

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 9746958 A1 E 28 G06F-017/30

Designated States (National): AL AU BA BB BG BR CA CN CU CZ EE GE HU IL IS JP KP KR LC LK LR LT LV MG MK MN MX NO NZ PL RO SG SI SK TR TT UA UZ VN YU

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG

US 5721910 A 12 G06F-017/30

AU 9733774 A G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 9746958

NO 9805649 A G06F-000/00

BR 9710844 A G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 9746958

EP 979465 A1 E G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 9746958

Designated States (Regional): AT CH DE DK FR GB IT LI

AU 715248 B G06F-017/30 Previous Publ. patent AU 9733774

Based on patent WO 9746958

JP 2000511668 W 30 G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 9746958

Abstract (Basic): WO 9746958 A

The database system includes stored data of scientific or technical documents e.g. **patents** or abstracts of the documents, and associated bibliographic and technical classification data, such that the documents are **assigned** to one or more scientific or technical categories (category **assignments**) within a multi-dimensional hierarchical model of a business, scientific or technical entity or speciality.

The category **assignments** are stored in a relational database in which the category **assignments** are used to identify one or more patterns, trends and/or discontinuities based on a population analysis of the categories.

USE - In determining meaning of scientific or technical documents e.g. **patents** and/or technical or scientific publications and/or abstracts of documents, and to **assign** technical documents to categories within multi-dimensional hierarchical model which reflects area of interests of business, scientific or technical entity.

Dwg.1/4

Title Terms: RELATED; DATABASE; SYSTEM; MODEL; BUSINESS; SCIENCE; BODY;
WORK; **PATENT** ; DOCUMENT; **ASSIGN** ; CATEGORY; MULTI; DIMENSION; HIERARCHY
; MODEL; REFLECT; BUSINESS; SCIENCE; TECHNICAL; ENTITY; SPECIAL

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-000/00 ; G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

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?t s8/5/1-4

8/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014385066 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-205769/200226
XRPX Acc No: N02-156738

System and method for providing meaningful insights from patent documents or portions thereof, such as abstracts, ascertains assignees associated with a source patent portfolio being composed of one or more patents

Patent Assignee: DELPHION INC (DELP-N)
Inventor: BOYER S K; GRIFFIN T D; MILLER A
Number of Countries: 094 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200184426	A2	20011108	WO 2001US13355	A	20010425	200226 B
AU 200157263	A	20011112	AU 200157263	A	20010425	200241

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000560840 A 20000428; US 2000560157 A 20000428; US 2000560158 A 20000428; US 2000560397 A 20000428

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200184426 A2 E 64 G06F-017/60

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200157263 A G06F-017/60 Based on patent WO 200184426

Abstract (Basic): WO 200184426 A2

NOVELTY - The method involves determining a set of **cited** references (shared references) contained in the **patents** of the source **patent** portfolio, then establishing a set of related **patents**. Each **patent** contains at least one of the references found in the set of **cited** references.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - All of the **patents** are then processed in the set of related **patents** to determine the **assignees** contained in the set, the **assignees** are then organized according to a **ranking** criteria. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is made for;

(1) a computer program product comprising a computer useable medium.

USE - System and method for providing meaningful insights from **patent** documents or portions thereof, such as abstracts.

ADVANTAGE - Provides new and important insights to be made by the users of such **patent** databases. Allows easy correlation of this changed information received after the fact to the issued **patent** data. May bring in relevant information beyond that provided by an issuing authority. In a relational environment, the powerful capabilities of relational operations can be used advantageously to obtain information that would be very difficult to obtain if the data was organized in other formats, such as stored as flat files.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing displays a block diagram of a computing device to be used for the system in the determination of **assignees**.

pp; 64 DwgNo 1/7

Title Terms: SYSTEM; METHOD; MEANING; **PATENT** ; DOCUMENT; PORTION; ABSTRACT ; ASCERTAIN; ASSOCIATE; SOURCE; **PATENT** ; PORTFOLIO; COMPOSE; ONE; MORE;

PATENT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

8/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014241458 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-062158/200208
Related WPI Acc No: 2002-011458; 2002-062157; 2002-205769
XRPX Acc No: N02-046134

Determining potential licensees for source patent portfolio composed of one or more patents each of which has one or citations by determining all of patents in set of associated patents to determine assignees contained in set

Patent Assignee: ~~DELPHION INC (DELP-N)~~
Inventor: ~~BOYER S K; GRIFFEN T D; MILLER A~~
Number of Countries: 094 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200184425	A2	20011108	WO 2001US13230	A	20010425	200208 B
AU 200157225	A	20011112	AU 200157225	A	20010425	200222

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000560840 A 20000428; US 2000560157 A 20000428; US 2000560158 A 20000428; US 2000560397 A 20000428

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200184425 A2 E 71 G06F-017/60

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200157225 A G06F-017/60 Based on patent WO 200184425

Abstract (Basic): WO 200184425 A2

NOVELTY - A set of associated **patents** is devised with each **patent** in the set **cites** as a reference a **patent** in the source **patent** portfolio or is **cited** as reference by a **patent** in the source **patent** portfolio. All of the **patents** in the set of associated **patents** are used to determine the **assignees** contained in the set. All **assignees** that are currently **licensed** are removed from the set. The remaining **assignees** are organized according to **ranking** criteria.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

(a) a computer program product

(b) a system for determining potential **licenses** for a source **patent** portfolio composed of one or more **patents** where each **patent** has one or more references **cited** in it

USE - For making **patent** documents or their portions, such as abstracts, readily available through a computer interface.

ADVANTAGE - Provides meaningful insights by processing a set of existing **patents** to determine other relevant information. Provides ways of calculating relevant intelligent information over what is currently offered by **patent** database providers and **patent** analysis products. Allows new and important insights to be made by the users of such **patent** databases for determining potential **licensees** for a particular **patent** portfolio for finding other **companies** that might want to **license** the portfolio rely upon general knowledge of the particular industry, searching for like competitors, etc.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing is a flowchart showing processing steps taken to create and present a **list** of **assignees** associated to a source **patent** portfolio related by the way of references **cited** in the **patents** of the source **patent** portfolio and organized according to **ranking** criteria.

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Title Terms: DETERMINE; POTENTIAL; SOURCE; **PATENT** ; PORTFOLIO; COMPOSE;
ONE; MORE; **PATENT** ; ONE; DETERMINE; **PATENT** ; SET; ASSOCIATE; **PATENT** ;

DETERMINE; CONTAIN; SET
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60
File Segment: EPI

8/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014241457 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-062157/200208
Related WPI Acc No: 2002-011458; 2002-062158
XRPX Acc No: N02-046133

Ascertaining assignees associated with source patent portfolio composed of one or more patents containing at least one references cited by determining assignees contained in set and organizing them according to ranking criteria

Patent Assignee: DELPHION INC (DELP-N)
Inventor: BOYER S K; GRIFFIN T D; MILLER A
Number of Countries: 094 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200184424	A2	20011108	WO 2001US13173	A	20010424	200208 B
AU 200155618	A	20011112	AU 200155618	A	20010424	200222

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000560840 A 20000428; US 2000560157 A 20000428; US 2000560158 A 20000428; US 2000560397 A 20000428

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200184424	A2	E	63 G06F-017/60	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200155618 A G06F-017/60 Based on patent WO 200184424

Abstract (Basic): WO 200184424 A2

NOVELTY - A set of **cited** references contained in the **patents** of the source **patent** portfolio is determined. A set of related **patents** is established such as each **patent** contains at least one of the references found in the set of **cited** references. All of the **patents** in the set of related **patents** are processed to determine the **assignees** contained in the set. The **assignees** are organized according to a **ranking** criteria.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

(a) a computer program product
(b) a system for ascertaining **assignees** with a source **patent** portfolio

USE - For making **patent** documents or their portions, such as abstracts, readily available through a computer interface.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing is a flowchart showing processing steps taken to create and present a **list** of **assignees** to a source **patent** portfolio by way of the classes covered by the source **patent** portfolio and organizing according to **ranking** criteria.

pp; 63 DwgNo 4/7

Title Terms: ASCERTAIN; ASSOCIATE; SOURCE; **PATENT** ; PORTFOLIO; COMPOSE; ONE; MORE; **PATENT** ; CONTAIN; ONE; REFERENCE; DETERMINE; CONTAIN; SET; ACCORD; **RANK** ; CRITERIA

Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60
File Segment: EPI

8/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014190761 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-011458/200201
Related WPI Acc No: 2002-062157; 2002-062158; 2002-205769
XRPX Acc No: N02-009474

Method of finding patent assignees by assigning ranking criteria based on cited references contained in set of related patents

Patent Assignee: DELPHION INC (DELP-N)
Inventor: BOYER S K; GRIFFIN T D; MILLER A
Number of Countries: 094 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200184423	A2	20011108	WO 2001US13123	A	20010424	200201 B
AU 200155609	A	20011112	AU 200155609	A	20010424	200222

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000560840 A 20000428; US 2000560157 A 20000428; US 2000560158 A 20000428; US 2000560397 A 20000428

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main	IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200184423	A2	E	61	G06F-017/60		

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200155609 A G06F-017/60 Based on patent WO 200184423

Abstract (Basic): WO 200184423 A2

NOVELTY - Method consists in determining a set of **cited** references (or shared references) contained in the portfolio **patents**, establishing a set of related **patents** where each contains references from the set, processing all the **patents** in the set to determine the **assignees** and ordering them according to the frequency of occurrence for each **assignee** in the set or the ratio of the total number of **patents** held by an **assignee** to the frequency of occurrence for the **assignee** in the set. The organized **assignees** are presented in an HTML document that can be read by an Internet browser.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - There are INDEPENDENT CLAIMS for (1) a computer program, (2) a system for ascertaining **assignees** associated with a source **patent** portfolio.

USE - Method is for making abstracts available through a computer interface and is for ascertaining **assignees** associated with a source **patent** portfolio comprising **patents** with **cited** references.

ADVANTAGE - Method **ranks** **assignees** so that organisations vested into the same areas rise to the top of the **list**.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a workstation for implementation of the method.

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Title Terms: METHOD; FINDER; **PATENT** ; **ASSIGN** ; **RANK** ; CRITERIA; BASED; REFERENCE; CONTAIN; SET; RELATED; **PATENT**

Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60
File Segment: EPI

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3/9/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014190761 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-011458/200201
Related WPI Acc No: 2002-062157; 2002-062158; 2002-205769
XRPX Acc No: N02-009474

Method of finding patent assignees by assigning ranking criteria based on cited references contained in set of related patents

Patent Assignee: DELPHION INC (DELP-N)
Inventor: **BOYER S K** ; GRIFFIN T D; **MILLER A**
Number of Countries: 094 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200184423	A2	20011108	WO 2001US13123	A	20010424	200201 B
AU 200155609	A	20011112	AU 200155609	A	20010424	200222

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000560840 A 20000428; US 2000560157 A 20000428; US 2000560158 A 20000428; US 2000560397 A 20000428

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200184423	A2	E	61	G06F-017/60	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200155609 A G06F-017/60 Based on patent WO 200184423

Abstract (Basic): WO 200184423 A2

NOVELTY - Method consists in determining a set of cited references (or shared references) contained in the portfolio patents, establishing a set of related patents where each contains references from the set, processing all the patents in the set to determine the assignees and ordering them according to the frequency of occurrence for each assignee in the set or the ratio of the total number of patents held by an assignee to the frequency of occurrence for the assignee in the set. The organized assignees are presented in an HTML document that can be read by an Internet browser.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - There are INDEPENDENT CLAIMS for (1) a computer program, (2) a system for ascertaining assignees associated with a source patent portfolio.

USE - Method is for making abstracts available through a computer interface and is for ascertaining assignees associated with a source patent portfolio comprising patents with cited references.

ADVANTAGE - Method ranks assignees so that organisations vested into the same areas rise to the top of the list.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a workstation for implementation of the method.

pp; 61 DwgNo 1/7

Title Terms: METHOD; FINDER; PATENT; ASSIGN; RANK; CRITERIA; BASED; REFERENCE; CONTAIN; SET; RELATED; PATENT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05B3; T01-N01D2; T01-N03A1

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?t s3/5/1-4

3/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014385066 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-205769/200226
XRPX Acc No: N02-156738

**System and method for providing meaningful insights from patent documents
or portions thereof, such as abstracts, ascertains assignees associated
with a source patent portfolio being composed of one or more patents**

Patent Assignee: DELPHION INC (DELP-N)
Inventor: **BOYER S K** ; GRIFFIN T D; **MILLER A**
Number of Countries: 094 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200184426	A2	20011108	WO 2001US13355	A	20010425	200226 B
AU 200157263	A	20011112	AU 200157263	A	20010425	200241

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000560840 A 20000428; US
2000560157 A 20000428; US 2000560158 A 20000428; US 2000560397 A 20000428

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200184426	A2	E	64	G06F-017/60	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP
KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200157263 A G06F-017/60 Based on patent WO 200184426

Abstract (Basic): WO 200184426 A2

NOVELTY - The method involves determining a set of cited references
(shared references) contained in the patents of the source patent
portfolio, then establishing a set of related patents. Each patent
contains at least one of the references found in the set of cited
references.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - All of the patents are then processed in the
set of related patents to determine the assignees contained in the set,
the assignees are then organized according to a ranking criteria. An
INDEPENDENT CLAIM is made for;

(1) a computer program product comprising a computer useable
medium.

USE - System and method for providing meaningful insights from
patent documents or portions thereof, such as abstracts.

ADVANTAGE - Provides new and important insights to be made by the
users of such patent databases. Allows easy correlation of this changed
information received after the fact to the issued patent data. May
bring in relevant information beyond that provided by an issuing
authority. In a relational environment, the powerful capabilities of
relational operations can be used advantageously to obtain information
that would be very difficult to obtain if the data was organized in
other formats, such as stored as flat files.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing displays a block diagram of
a computing device to be used for the system in the determination of
assignees.

pp; 64 DwgNo 1/7

Title Terms: SYSTEM; METHOD; MEANING; PATENT; DOCUMENT; PORTION; ABSTRACT;
ASCERTAIN; ASSOCIATE; SOURCE; PATENT; PORTFOLIO; COMPOSE; ONE; MORE;
PATENT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

3/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014241458 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-062158/200208
Related WPI Acc No: 2002-011458; 2002-062157; 2002-205769
XRPX Acc No: N02-046134

Determining potential licensees for source patent portfolio composed of one or more patents each of which has one or citations by determining all of patents in set of associated patents to determine assignees contained in set

Patent Assignee: DELPHION INC (DELP-N)
Inventor: **BOYER S K**; GRIFFEN T D; **MILLER A**
Number of Countries: 094 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200184425	A2	20011108	WO 2001US13230	A	20010425	200208 B
AU 200157225	A	20011112	AU 200157225	A	20010425	200222

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000560840 A 20000428; US 2000560157 A 20000428; US 2000560158 A 20000428; US 2000560397 A 20000428
Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
WO 200184425 A2 E 71 G06F-017/60

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200157225 A G06F-017/60 Based on patent WO 200184425

Abstract (Basic): WO 200184425 A2

NOVELTY - A set of associated patents is devised with each patent in the set cites as a reference a patent in the source patent portfolio or is cited as reference by a patent in the source patent portfolio. All of the patents in the set of associated patents are used to determine the assignees contained in the set. All assignees that are currently licensed are removed from the set. The remaining assignees are organized according to ranking criteria.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

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(b) a system for determining potential licenses for a source patent portfolio composed of one or more patents where each patent has one or more references cited in it

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ADVANTAGE - Provides meaningful insights by processing a set of existing patents to determine other relevant information. Provides ways of calculating relevant intelligent information over what is currently offered by patent database providers and patent analysis products. Allows new and important insights to be made by the users of such patent databases for determining potential licensees for a particular patent portfolio for finding other companies that might want to license the portfolio rely upon general knowledge of the particular industry, searching for like competitors, etc.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing is a flowchart showing processing steps taken to create and present a list of assignees associated to a source patent portfolio related by the way of references cited in the patents of the source patent portfolio and organized according to ranking criteria.

pp; 71 DwgNo 5/7

Title Terms: DETERMINE; POTENTIAL; SOURCE; PATENT; PORTFOLIO; COMPOSE; ONE; MORE; PATENT; ONE; DETERMINE; PATENT; SET; ASSOCIATE; PATENT; DETERMINE; CONTAIN; SET

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60
File Segment: EPI

3/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014241457 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-062157/200208
Related WPI Acc No: 2002-011458; 2002-062158
XRPX Acc No: N02-046133

Ascertaining assignees associated with source patent portfolio composed of one or more patents containing at least one references cited by determining assignees contained in set and organizing them according to ranking criteria

Patent Assignee: DELPHION INC (DELP-N)
Inventor: **BOYER S K** ; GRIFFIN T D; **MILLER A**
Number of Countries: 094 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200184424	A2	20011108	WO 2001US13173	A	20010424	200208 B
AU 200155618	A	20011112	AU 200155618	A	20010424	200222

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000560840 A 20000428; US 2000560157 A 20000428; US 2000560158 A 20000428; US 2000560397 A 20000428

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200184424	A2	E	63	G06F-017/60	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200155618 A G06F-017/60 Based on patent WO 200184424

Abstract (Basic): WO 200184424 A2

NOVELTY - A set of cited references contained in the patents of the source patent portfolio is determined. A set of related patents is established such as each patent contains at least one of the references found in the set of cited references. All of the patents in the set of related patents are processed to determine the assignees contained in the set. The assignees are organized according to a ranking criteria.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing is a flowchart showing processing steps taken to create and present a list of assignees to a source patent portfolio by way of the classes covered by the source patent portfolio and organizing according to ranking criteria.

pp; 63 DwgNo 4/7

Title Terms: ASCERTAIN; ASSOCIATE; SOURCE; PATENT; PORTFOLIO; COMPOSE; ONE; MORE; PATENT; CONTAIN; ONE; REFERENCE; DETERMINE; CONTAIN; SET; ACCORD; RANK; CRITERIA

Derwent Class: T01

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3/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014190761 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-011458/200201
Related WPI Acc No: 2002-062157; 2002-062158; 2002-205769
XRPX Acc No: N02-009474

**Method of finding patent assignees by assigning ranking criteria based on
cited references contained in set of related patents**

Patent Assignee: DELPHION INC (DELP-N)
Inventor: **BOYER S K** ; GRIFFIN T D; **MILLER A**
Number of Countries: 094 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
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AU 200155609	A	20011112	AU 200155609	A	20010424	200222

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000560840 A 20000428; US
2000560157 A 20000428; US 2000560158 A 20000428; US 2000560397 A 20000428

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200184423	A2	E	61	G06F-017/60	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP
KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200155609 A G06F-017/60 Based on patent WO 200184423

Abstract (Basic): WO 200184423 A2

NOVELTY - Method consists in determining a set of cited references
(or shared references) contained in the portfolio patents, establishing
a set of related patents where each contains references from the set,
processing all the patents in the set to determine the assignees and
ordering them according to the frequency of occurrence for each
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interface and is for ascertaining assignees associated with a source
patent portfolio comprising patents with cited references.

ADVANTAGE - Method ranks assignees so that organisations vested
into the same areas rise to the top of the list.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a workstation for
implementation of the method.

pp; 61 DwgNo 1/7

Title Terms: METHOD; FINDER; PATENT; ASSIGN; RANK; CRITERIA; BASED;
REFERENCE; CONTAIN; SET; RELATED; PATENT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

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Set	Items	Description
S1	6198	PATENT? OR INTELLECTUAL()PROPERT? OR IP
S2	958	CITATION? OR CITE??? OR CITING?
S3	35396	ASSIGNEE? OR ASSIGNOR? OR OWNER? OR OWN??? OR COMPANY OR C- OMPANIES
S4	14325	RANK????? OR SORT???? OR CATEGORIZ? OR COMPAR???? OR CLASS- IFY? OR CLASSIFI? OR LIST??????
S5	9449	LICENS? OR ASSIGN? OR REASSIGN? OR SELL????
S6	20053	DATABASE? OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK? OR FILE?) OR DATAFILE? OR DB OR RDB OR PORTFOLIO?
S7	0	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5 AND S6
S8	2	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4
S9	24	S1 (5N) S5 AND S6
S10	16	S9 AND S3
S11	14	S9 NOT PY>2000
S12	14	S9 NOT PD>20000408

?show files

File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods. 82-2003/Oct
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8/9/1

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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01145343 DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

PRODUCT NAME: Delphion Research (145343)

Thomson Delphion Inc (702251)
3333 Warrenville Rd #600
Lisle, IL 60532 United States
TELEPHONE: (630) 799-0600

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

Thomson Delphion's Delphion Research is a Web-based **patent** collection search system that encompasses a wide range of analytical and productivity products. Delphion Research's **Citation** Link creates graphical maps of references. It can plot relationships according to title, **patent** number, **assignee** , inventor, and other variables. Snapshot quickly summarizes and displays search results. **PatentLab** - II offers 3D graphing and other offline results analysis tools. Delphion Research's Clustering component supports keyword-based linguistic analyses. The system's Data Extract module exports bibliographic fields in a wide range of formats. The component can export up to 20,000 **patent** records Microsoft (R) Excel and other applications. Work Files allows users to save, organize, and share customized **patent** **lists** . Delphion Research also includes update alert and saved search features. Employing the online system, users can search **patent** collections worldwide. Delphion Research includes targeted word and number, Boolean, and cross-collection search options. It also offers users code browsing features.

DESCRIPTORS: Alerts; Business Graphics; Competitive Intelligence; Content
 Providers; Information Retrieval; **Patents** ; Research & Development;
 Search Engines

HARDWARE: Hardware Independent

OPERATING SYSTEM: Open Systems

PROGRAM LANGUAGES: Not Available

TYPE OF PRODUCT: Mainframe; Mini; Micro; Workstation

POTENTIAL USERS: Patent Searchers, Research & Development (R&D)

PRICE: Available upon request

REVISION DATE: 20030228

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12/9/10

DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00102502 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: SmartPatents Business Decision System (666505)

TITLE: Software keeps tabs on patents

AUTHOR: Wong, Wylie

SOURCE: Computerworld, v31 n26 p53(2) Jun 30, 1997

ISSN: 0010-4841

HOME PAGE: <http://www.computerworld.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis

GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

SmartPatents' SmartPatents Business Decision System is patent **database** software that assists firms in protecting and optimizing use of intellectual property for profitability. SmartPatents allows companies to monitor and analyze patents by merging such information with finance, sales, manufacturing, and human resources data. The information can be used to **license**, **trade**, or **sell patents**; to pinpoint new areas for product development; and to analyze the patent activities of competitors. The client/server **database** software can be used on Windows PCs or through an intranet using a World Wide Web browser. The **database** holds all patents issued by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office since 1972, and companies can get weekly or monthly updates on CD-ROM. An IS manager for Lucent Technologies says SmartPatents' tools will be useful at Lucent for protecting intellectual property. Searching for patent information will be faster with the new release. Lucent has to have as much information as possible about its patents, and to be aware of any patent infringements. When Lucent finds that a company is using its patents, Lucent makes sure such usage is paid for. The earlier SmartPatents release was designed primarily for patent lawyers and did not have the business functions that the new software provides.

COMPANY NAME: Aurigin Systems Inc (619892)

DESCRIPTORS: Content Providers; IBM PC & Compatibles; Information
Retrieval; Internet; Law Firms; Legal; Patents; Windows

REVISION DATE: 20020819

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Set	Items	Description
S1	345768	PATENT? OR INTELLECTUAL()PROPERT? OR IP
S2	627974	CITATION? OR CITE??? OR CITING?
S3	2637681	ASSIGNEE? OR ASSIGNOR? OR OWNER? OR OWN??? OR COMPANY OR C- OMPANIES
S4	8322576	RANK????? OR SORT????? OR CATEGORIZ? OR COMPAR????? OR CLASS- IFY? OR CLASSIFI? OR LIST??????
S5	1122874	LICENS? OR ASSIGN? OR REASSIGN? OR SELL????
S6	1022560	DATABASE? OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK? OR FILE?) OR DATAFILE? OR DB OR RDB OR PORTFOLIO?
S7	21	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5 AND S6
S8	141	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4
S9	232	S1 (5N) S5 AND S6
S10	114	S9 AND S3
S11	153	S9 NOT PY>2000
S12	161	S9 NOT PD>20000408
S13	139	RD (unique items)
S14	21	S7
S15	16	RD (unique items)
S16	15	S15 NOT PY>2000
S17	222	S3(3N)S4 AND S1
S18	14	S17 AND S2
S19	13	RD (unique items)
S20	11	S19 NOT S16
S21	58	S17 AND S5
S22	56	RD (unique items)
S23	53	S22 NOT (S20 OR S16)
S24	42	S23 NOT PY>2000
S25	39	S23 NOT PD>20000408
S26	40	S17 AND S6
S27	36	RD (unique items)
S28	30	S27 NOT PY>2000
S29	29	S27 NOT PD>20000408
S30	32	S28 OR S29
S31	13	S29 NOT (S16 OR S20 OR S25)

?show files

File 8: Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2003/Nov W2
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File 35: Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2003/Oct
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning

File 103: Energy SciTec 1974-2003/Nov B1
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File 2: INSPEC 1969-2003/Nov W2
(c) 2003 Institution of Electrical Engineers

File 233: Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2003/Jul
(c) 2003, EBSCO Pub.

File 94: JICST-EPlus 1985-2003/Nov W3
(c) 2003 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)

File 438: Library Lit. & Info. Science 1984-2003/Oct
(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co

File 111: TGG Natl. Newspaper Index(SM) 1979-2003/Nov 17
(c) 2003 The Gale Group

File 603: Newspaper Abstracts 1984-1988
(c) 2001 ProQuest Info&Learning

File 483: Newspaper Abs Daily 1986-2003/Nov 19
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning

File 6: NTIS 1964-2003/Nov W3
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File 144: Pascal 1973-2003/Nov W2
(c) 2003 INIST/CNRS

File 434: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec

(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Nov W3
(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info
File 62:SPIN(R) 1975-2003/Oct W1
(c) 2003 American Institute of Physics
File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/Oct
(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
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?t s25/5/2,3,4,11

25/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 103)
DIALOG(R) File 103:Energy SciTec
(c) 2003 Contains copyrighted material. All rts. reserv.

01238735 EDB-83-138785
Author(s): Klosky, S. (comp.)
Title: Index of shale-oil patents
Corporate Source: Bureau of Mines, Washington, DC (USA)
Publication Date: 1948
p 360
Report Number(s): BM-BULL-467
Order Number: DE83902695
Document Type: Report
Language: English
Journal Announcement: EDB8308
Availability: GPO
Country of Origin: United States
Country of Publication: United States

Abstract: Since this bulletin is only an index to **patents** relating to the treatment of shale oil, the material is presented in the form of short notices describing the subject material of each **patent**, which consist of an abridgment of the **patent** (if British or Australian) or a typical claim in the case of the United States or foreign **patents**. It is intended to include all **patents** that were on record in the United States **Patent** Office up to January 1, 1945. To facilitate ready reference to the inventions, the abridgments (or claims) are presented in national groups, each country's **patents** appearing in numerical sequence. They begin with United States **patents** (part I), are followed by other English-language **patents** (part II), and conclude with European-language **patents** (part III). Each of these three parts of the abridgments is followed by an author index, which **lists** the inventors and **assignees** alphabetically. **Patents** which contain similar subject matter have been assembled in appropriate groups and follow part III of the abridgments.

Major Descriptors: SHALE OIL -- **PATENTS**
Descriptors: AUSTRALIA; CRACKING; DESULFURIZATION; EUROPE; HYDROGENATION; PROCESSING; REFINING; UNITED KINGDOM; USA
Broader Terms: AUSTRALASIA; CHEMICAL REACTIONS; DECOMPOSITION; DOCUMENT TYPES; ENERGY SOURCES; EUROPE; FOSSIL FUELS; FUELS; MINERAL OILS; NORTH AMERICA; OILS; ORGANIC COMPOUNDS; OTHER ORGANIC COMPOUNDS; PROCESSING; PYROLYSIS; THERMOCHEMICAL PROCESSES; WESTERN EUROPE
Subject Categories: 040400* -- Oil Shales & Tar Sands -- Oil Production, Recovery, & Refining

25/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 103)
DIALOG(R) File 103:Energy SciTec
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00919027 EDB-82-093875
Title: Photovoltaic power systems patents : a technical and economic analysis
Series/Collection Title: Harbinger technical report H107
Publisher: Harbinger Research Corporation, Washington, DC
Publication Date: 1981
p 276
Document Type: Book
Language: English
Journal Announcement: EDB8206
Availability: Madsen Russell Associates, Ltd., 222 Mamaroneck Ave., Suite 201, White Plains, NY 10605, \$1475.
Country of Origin: United States
Country of Publication: United States
Abstract: One hundred recent **patents** (most of them granted within the last 12 months) dealing with photovoltaic systems and devices are

analyzed in an attempt to provide to inventors and to management of companies in the industry an answer to the question, which companies and which technologies will capture the future market. Each invention has been evaluated to determine its status in terms of implementation and **licensing** availability. A long-term model of the industry has been developed; and within that framework, the role of each invention and how each will fare in competition with other inventions has been assessed. Areas for the inventions are pointed out. The **patents** are listed by **companies**, inventors, and categories. (BLM)

Major Descriptors: **PATENTS** -- DIRECTORIES; *PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER SUPPLIES -- **PATENTS**

Descriptors: INVENTIONS; PHOTOVOLTAIC CONVERSION

Broader Terms: CONVERSION; DIRECT ENERGY CONVERSION; DOCUMENT TYPES; ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT; ENERGY CONVERSION; EQUIPMENT; POWER SUPPLIES; SOLAR EQUIPMENT

Subject Categories: 140501* -- Solar Energy Conversion -- Photovoltaic Conversion

25/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 103)

DIALOG(R) File 103:Energy SciTec

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00676582 EDB-80-116110

Title: Patent **profiles**

Publisher: Department of Commerce, Washington, DC

Publication Date: 1980

p 193

Document Type: Book

Language: English

Journal Announcement: EDB8011

Subfile: TIC (Technical Information Center).

Country of Origin: United States

Country of Publication: United States

Abstract: This report presents profiles of US **patents** in the area of solar energy technology, and in the related areas of wind, geothermal and tide and wave energy. Each profile is divided into three parts. The first part identifies the area which is examined, lists the pertinent US **Patent** Classification(s), and graphically illustrates **patent** activity across a designated 10-year span. The second part tabulates the data upon which the graphs of the first part were based, provides a **list of assignees** for the period 1969 to 1978 both by the number of **patents** and alphabetically, and presents an alphabetical listing of inventors of unassigned **patents**. The third part updates the preceding material for the period January-October 1979. (SPH)

Major Descriptors: GEOTHERMAL ENERGY CONVERSION -- DIRECTORIES; *GEOTHERMAL ENERGY CONVERSION -- **PATENTS**; *SOLAR ENERGY CONVERSION -- DIRECTORIES; *SOLAR ENERGY CONVERSION -- **PATENTS**; *TIDAL POWER -- DIRECTORIES; *TIDAL POWER -- **PATENTS**; *WIND POWER -- DIRECTORIES; *WIND POWER -- **PATENTS**

Broader Terms: CONVERSION; DOCUMENT TYPES; ENERGY CONVERSION; ENERGY SOURCES; POWER; RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

Subject Categories: 140400* -- Solar Energy -- Environmental Aspects

25/5/11 (Item 3 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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01490014 INSPEC Abstract Number: C80013327

Title: Improvements in cost-effectiveness in on-line searching. II. File structure, searchable fields, and software contributions to cost-effectiveness in searching commercial data bases for US patents

Author(s): Almond, J.R.; Nelson, C.H.

Author Affiliation: ICI Americans Inc., Wilmington, DE, USA

Journal: Journal of Chemical Information and Computer Sciences vol.19, no.4 p.222-7

Publication Date: Nov. 1979 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: JCISD8 ISSN: 0095-2338

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: For pt.I see *ibid.*, vol.18, p.13-5 (1978). The advantages and disadvantages of file structure, searchable fields, and software requirements on searching three groups of commercial data bases for US **patents** are described. The three groups of data bases analyzed are: Chemical abstracts condensates group in SDC and Lockheed, the CLAIMS group in Lockheed, and the WPI group in SDC. The ease of use and general effects on search cost are examined for the following elements: (1) organization of files, (2) number of access points, (3) **assignee** designation, (4) **classification** system, (5) free language searching, (6) equivalents, (7) software considerations, (8) data-base relevance. The overall effect of selection of a given data base and command language on search cost depends on the particular search question. (4 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: industrial property; information retrieval; information services

Identifiers: searchable fields; commercial data bases; **patents** ; cost effectiveness; online searching

Class Codes: C7210 (Information services and centres); C7250C (Bibliographic systems)

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20/9/28 (Item 14 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R) File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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05410787 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11000407 (THIS IS THE FULL TEXT)
After the grant: online searching of legal status information for U.S. patents.
Lambert, Nancy
Database, v14, n4, p42(7)
August, 1991
DOCUMENT TYPE: evaluation ISSN: 0162-4105 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 5027 LINE COUNT: 00443

TEXT:

AFTER THE GRANT: ONLINE SEARCHING OF LEGAL STATUS INFORMATION FOR U.S. PATENTS

INTRODUCTION

Let's suppose that you are an experienced patent searcher who has been asked to do an infringement search. Your client wants to start manufacturing and selling in the United States a certain specific and fairly well-known catalyst composition. He has asked you to find unexpired U.S. patents on the composition and the manufacturing process that he plans to use, to make sure he's not infringing anyone else's patents.

You put your knowledge of the patent **databases** to work, combining patent classifications, in-depth indexing and coding, and free-text terminology to search a variety of **databases** that include U.S. patents from 1974 to date (since U.S. patents are in force for 17 years from the date of issue). You find perhaps a dozen patents covering catalyst compositions or manufacturing processes that are close to your client's. Two of them are close enough to make him change his plans or consider licensing them; and they are recent enough to have a long time still to run.

But your search is not finished. A number of things can happen to patents after they issue that will affect whether they are still in force in the same form as when they issued. They may have undergone corrections or changes; they may have lost some or even all of their claims; they may have expired before their 17 years are up, or even (in some technology areas) been extended beyond their 17 years; they may already be involved in infringement litigation. Patents that you want to license may have been reassigned to another owner. These are possibilities that you will want to investigate, especially for those two patents worrying your client.

This sort of information on the legal status of granted U.S. patents is reported weekly in the Official Gazette (OG) of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), in the front section before the patent abstracts. But this OG legal status information is not searchable by patent number and is not cumulated in the annual indexes. Week-by-week scanning of the entire legal status section of the OG looking for a specific patent is, to say the least, impractical for a patent that was granted, say, 10 years ago. However, other help is available. Research Publications publishes the Patent Status File, an annual cumulative patent number index with monthly cumulative updates, that covers U.S. legal status information since 1973. And several online **databases** exist that will direct you to the OG information or actually duplicate it.

Four major online **databases** are currently available that provide varying amounts of information on the legal status of U.S. patents. These are:

1. LitAlert, produced by Research Publications; available on ORBIT.
2. CLAIMS/Reassignment & Reexamination, produced by IFI/Plenum Data Co.; available on DIALOG, ORBIT, and STN.
3. Patent Status File, an online **database** corresponding to the printed index, produced by Research Publications; available on ORBIT.
4. INPADOC Legal Status, produced by the European Patent Office (who recently acquired INPADOC from the Austrian government); available on DIALOG, ORBIT, and STN.

This article will define the major U.S. legal status actions searchable and compare which of them you can search on each of these **databases** (and how much this will cost you). Because all the **databases**

are available on ORBIT, I will do most of my examples in ORBIT. Intidentally, INPADOC and several **databases** on QUESTEL, specifically EPAT, FPAT, and PATDPA, give information on the legal status of international patents. But that's another article.

LITAlert

LitAlert is the simplest of these **databases**, in the sense that it covers only one action: infringement litigation. That is, if A sues B for infringing A's patent or trademark, the information appears in LitAlert. LitAlert covers patent and trademark suits from 1970 reported to the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks that were filed in the 94 United States District Courts. However, it includes more than this. By law, court clerks must report litigation suits to the Commissioner of Patents. Nevertheless, an unknown but significant number of the actual cases are not reported. Research Publications claims to collect all these missing cases directly from the district courts and to include them in LitAlert.

For a patent suit, the LitAlert record will give you bibliographic information on the patent in question, the names of the plaintiff (usually the **patent assignee**) and the defendant, the District Court in which the suit was filed, the docket number and court filing date, other patent numbers involved in the suit, and a description of any actions taken by the court. This last is very important, because a patent infringement case can result in invalidation of the patent. Your client would be happy to see a court action for the two patents worrying him that said something like, "Declaratory Judgment entered in favor of defendant; patent --- is invalid and unenforceable."

In addition to charging a moderate (\$100/hour) online connect time rate, LitAlert charges by the record printed. Each separate court action -- the filing of the complaint, the final judgment, everything in between -- generates a new **database** record; and each record costs \$4.50 to print online. However, LitAlert really has no competition in what it does. The Patent Status File and the INPADOC Legal Status **database** list notifications of litigation but go no further.

CLAIMS/REASSIGNMENT & REEXAMINATION

The CLAIMS/Reassignment & Reexamination (RRX) **database** started by covering the two actions reflected in its name but has added two more. Its current file contents are:

1. U.S. **patent reassignments** since 1980. **Reassignments** typically occur when individual patents are sold, or when one company buys another and thus acquires all its patents.
2. U.S. patent reexaminations since December of 1981, when this process began. Reexaminations are typically requested by a competitor who has found prior art that would seem to invalidate a granted patent; or by the patent's owner, who wants verification of the validity of a patent in the face of newly-found prior art.
3. U.S. patents expired for lack of payment of maintenance fees. The USPTO instituted a maintenance fee schedule in 1982. Maintenance fees are payable on the 3rd, 7th, and 11th anniversary of the patent's issuance. If they are not paid, the patent expires on its 4th, 8th, or 12th anniversary. So the **database** has included expirations since they began, at the start of 1986.
4. U.S. patents extended beyond their normal 17-year term. Since 1984, the USPTO has permitted extensions of those portions of patents covering pharmaceuticals, medical devices, and food additives, which have spent most of their patent life in government-mandated testing. Extensions for animal drugs have been available since 1989. The extension is based on how long the patent spends in the regulatory system. Drugs already in development when the law was passed are allowed a maximum of two years; new drugs, a maximum of five years. The **database** has included extensions since they began.

The **database** records vary in how much information they give on each of these actions. In general, they do not give full bibliographics on the patent; you must go to the CLAIMS **database** to find title, inventor, and so on.

The reassignment record **lists** the original **assignee**, the name and address of the new assignee, the date of reassignment, and whether the whole **patent** has been **reassigned** ("full interest") or whether there has been a partial reassignment or name change.

The reexamination record duplicates much of the information given in the OG. This includes the **patent assignee**, the reexamination requester,

the request date, the certificate date and number, and a field describing the results of the reexamination: Which claims have been canceled, which are patentable, and which are patentable as amended. When a reexamination case results in amended claims, the text of the first broad claim is listed, with the deleted text enclosed in parentheses. The same claim appears in the OG with the deleted text in [brackets] and the new text in italics.

The expiration record simply lists the patent number and expiration date. The extension record tells only the date that the extension was granted. You may go to the OG or to the INPADOC Legal Status **database** (discussed below) to find out the length of extension. Also, the FDA publishes progress reports on patent extension cases in the Federal Register.

In CLAIMS/RRX, all the actions **related** to a **patent** are in a single record; each record costs \$3 to print online.

PATENT STATUS FILE AND INPADOC LEGAL STATUS **DATABASE**

I have gone into some detail on the legal status actions that LitAlert and CLAIMS/RRX cover, since they are the most common. However, many more actions exist. Covering these is the main raison d'etre of the Patent Status File, which I will call PAST, and the INPADOC Legal Status **database**, which I will call LEGSTAT.

PAST covers U.S. patents only. It includes 18 post-granting legal status actions for U.S. patents (fewer, incidentally, than the 28 covered by the printed Patent Status File). LEGSTAT is international, currently covering 12 patenting entities, including the European Patent Office. In general it classifies actions in more detail than PAST. For U.S. patents it distinguishes 30 post-granting legal status actions. It also includes a list of almost 1600 U.S. **patents** available for **license** or sale -- something not in PAST. The actions covered in PAST are also covered in LEGSTAT (for a shorter time period -- more on that later), with the exception of two errata fields.

As mentioned, PAST is available only on ORBIT. LEGSTAT is available on DIALOG, ORBIT, and STN. And, just to make life interesting for the searcher, INPADOC (of which LEGSTAT is a part) is mounted differently on each host. ORBIT and STN have both created a separate record for each individual patent number. ORBIT has further mounted LEGSTAT as a separate **database** from the rest of INPADOC, with only very sketchy bibliographic information -- just the patent and application numbers and countries. DIALOG, like STN, has all of INPADOC in one **database**; and DIALOG has chosen to group complete patent families into single records.

Both **databases** cover all the legal status actions described for the CLAIMS/RRX **database** except reassignments. Note, however, that their records list only the bare-bones fact that the action has taken place and the date when it was reported in the OG. The only exception is the patent extension records on LEGSTAT, which list the length of the extension.

In addition, these **databases** cover the following major legal status actions:

1. Adverse decision. A granted patent has lost entitlement to some or all of its claims after a final decision in an interference case. The online **databases** show only the fact of the decision; the OG gives the details.
2. Certificate of correction. A minor defect in the patent document has been corrected. Neither the online **databases** nor the OG list the corrections. These are available from the USPTO or from Research Publications.
3. Disclaimer/dedication: The patentee disclaims some or all of the claims of the patent because they are invalid; or disclaims to the public the term of the patent subsequent to a certain date, usually to avoid double patenting problems. The patentee dedicates whole patents or individual claims to the public for altruistic reasons or to improve its antitrust position. The OG gives the details of which claims are disclaimed/dedicated and after what date the patent is disclaimed or dedicated to the public.
4. ~~Delayed-fee payment-accepted:--A patent that~~ would have expired for non-payment of maintenance fees can sometimes be reinstated after the patentee files a petition explaining why the payment was delayed. Note: If you discover in CLAIMS/RRX that a patent of interest has expired fairly recently, double-check it in PAST or LEGSTAT to be absolutely sure that it hasn't been reinstated. CLAIMS/RRX removes expiration records when a patent is reinstated, but they do this only

during their annual reload of the file. 5. Reissue: A major defect in the patent document, often in the claims, has been corrected. Reissue patent references are included in the patent subject **databases** (CLAIMS, Derwent World Patent Index). CLAIMS lists a reissue as a separate record, which shows deleted text in parentheses and cross-references the original patent number; but the original patent record does not cross-reference the reissue number. Derwent lists both the original and the reissue as patent family members in the same record. When reissues are granted, the OG shows the old and new versions of the patent bibliographic information and broad claim, with deleted text in [brackets] and new text in italics. 6. Reissue application filed: These are listed before the reissue occurs. The documents are open to inspection at the USPTO or can be ordered from them. 7. Request for reexamination filed: Similarly, these are available for inspection before the reexamination certificate has been issued. The online **databases** show only the fact of the request. The OG lists the reexamination requester, the patent owner, the owner's attorney or agent, and the examining group at the USPTO. 8. Withdrawal/Withdrawal notice: The issue fee has been paid, the **patent assigned** a number, and (in some cases) the abstract published in the OG. It is then withdrawn from issue usually because of a USPTO mistake or an interference case.

Research Publications sells a microfilm service, also called the Patent Status File, that includes all documents available for the legal status changes that they cover. These include certificates of correction, reissue patents and applications, reexamination certificates and applications, disclaimers and dedications, and adverse decisions.

Some differences between PAST and LEGSTAT:

1. LEGSTAT covers most U.S. legal actions since 1983; only reissues go back as far as INPADOC has covered U.S. patents (to 1969). PAST covers U.S. patent actions since 1973 (except, of course, for those actions that came into existence after 1973, such as reexaminations, expirations, and extensions). Note that coverage is by action dates, not patent dates; in both **databases** some of these actions have happened to considerably older patents. 2. Research Publications acquires its information for PAST from the printed OG; the EPO gets its information for INPADOC in the form of a tape from the USPTO. Some differences do occur. 3. The cost of the two **databases** varies considerably. PAST is by far the most expensive to use of all the **databases** described here. In addition to its online connect time fee, it charges \$9.50 per patent number to search and \$2.50 per record to print online; and each action is a separate record. LEGSTAT, on the other hand, charges nothing for a search and varying prices per record depending on the host (\$1.15 on STN, \$3.00 on ORBIT, \$5.00 on DIALOG) to print bibliographic data and legal status information online for a single patent; and all actions are included in one record. Further, if you have paid your \$20 to search/print a full patent family in the INPADOC Patent Family **database** (plus 20 cents per record to print it, on ORBIT), the legal status information is included at no extra cost. 4. LEGSTAT considers patent applications, publications, and grantings to be legal status actions; so virtually every U.S. patent granted in the time period covered by INPADOC is in LEGSTAT. PAST includes only U.S. patents that have had the post-granting actions covered by the **database**. I will discuss later how to limit LEGSTAT searches to patents whose status has changed after grant. 5. Both **databases** allow searching of specific legal status actions by terminology or by codes; the latter is a far cleaner way to go. (See the table.) Both sets of codes are fairly easily available online by expanding or neighboring on the code field. However, since LEGSTAT lists a total of over 2500 separate action codes for all the countries that it covers, those of you interested in international patent legal status information should buy the INPADOC code dictionary. This and other INPADOC documentation (some of it only in German) are available from the European Patent Office in Vienna[1] or the IFI/Plenum Data Co. office in Wilmington, Delaware[2].

-----Note: INPADOC action terms and codes are searchable only on ORBIT and DIALOG. They can be displayed but not searched on STN. 6. PAST is updated monthly; LEGSTAT, weekly. However, PAST actions are as new as two weeks old at time of loading; LEGATAT actions, more like two months old. So PAST is, on average, 4-5 weeks more up to date than LEGSTAT. (Note: CLAIMS/RRX is updated only six times a year.)

TABLE

MAJOR U.S. POST-GRANTING LEGAL STATUS ACTIONS COVERED IN PAST AND
LEGSTAT (LEGSTAT CODES HOWN IN ORBIT FORMAT)

ACTION	PAST CODE(S)	LEGSTAT CODE(S)
Adverse decision	ADV	US/DI(*) US/DR
Certificate of correction	COR	US/CC US/CCB
Disclaimer/dedication	DD DED DIS	US/DC US/DCB US/DD US/DE
Delayed fee payment accepted	DPF	US/DP
Error corrected	ERC	--
Expiration -- failure to pay maintenance fees	EXP	US/FP
Extension of term of patent	EXT	US/PEL US/355A US/356 US/946
Patent available for license or sale	--	US/PA
Patent suits	PS	US/PS
Reissue	RE	US/E
Reissue application filed	REA	US/RF
Reexamination certificate	RXC	US/B1 US/B2
Request for reexamination filed	RXA	US/RR
Withdrawal/Withdrawal notice	WD WDN	US/DJ US/DJB US/X US/XB US/XE US/XH

(*)See documentation from the **database** producers for the fine distinctions between the codes.

SEARCHING TIPS

So, what can you do with these **databases** ? The possibilities are legion. I'll describe a few that I've found most useful or imaginative.

SPECIFIC PATENT NUMBERS: First, obviously, you can go into any of the **databases** with a specific patent number, see if there's a citation, and print it. This is straightforward but requires some care in LEGSTAT on DIALOG and STN, where LEGSTAT is part of the INPADOC **database** . On DIALOG, because INPADOC is loaded with all family members in the same record, you must use the "country family" format to print just U.S. patents (and avoid paying \$20 for the full family format):

t s/US/m-n where s is the set number and m-n are the references that you want to print. As mentioned, this format costs \$5 per reference; but if multiple U.S. patents occur in a record -- divisionals, continuations, and so on -- you will get them all, with their legal status information, for one \$5 fee. Similarly, STN offers a wide variety of print formats in the INPADOC **database** , and you need to be sure that you choose one that does not give full patent families and cost \$20.

SETS OF SEARCH RESULTS: If your client wants you to check the legal status of all U.S. patents resulting from an online search, you can transfer the patent numbers directly from the search **database** (using PRT SEL on ORBIT, MAP on DIALOG, or SEL on STN) into one or more of the legal status **databases** , search the whole set there, and print out the results.

This is perfectly safe in LitAlert and CLAIMS/RRX, which have no per-term search charges and which contain only patent records with some post-granting action. You pay only for useful information. In CLAIMS/RRX, ~~you can print all records or limit to ones with a specific action of interest.~~

This is prohibitively expensive in PAST, since you are paying \$9.50 for each patent number that you search or select from a PRT SEL list, whether or not it exists in the **database** . Transferring in a modest set of patent numbers -- say, 50 of them -- will cost you \$475 before you even start printing the results! (If, indeed, there are any results. You could

pay the \$475 only to find that none of your 50 patents has had any of the actions covered in PAST.)

This is possible in LEGSTAT, but you need to be a bit tricky to keep costs to a minimum. As mentioned above, every U.S. patent back to 1969 will have a record in this **database**, just for being filed and granted; and the records cost between \$1.15 and \$5 apiece to print. The trick is to separate out and print only the ones whose status has changed after granting. This is most easily done using the appropriate ranges of action codes. On ORBIT, neighbor on CO, the action code field (all the U.S. action codes will start with "US/"), and select the ones between US/B1 and US/FP, between US/PEL and US/946. This will retrieve codes for all actions except applications, grantings, defensive publications/statutory invention registrations, and **patents** available for **license** or sale. On DIALOG, simply range on the same codes:

S LC=(US B1:US FP OR US PEL:US 946)

Once you've generated the appropriate codes, you can store them as a hedge. Then, when you transfer in a set of patent numbers, recall this hedge and AND it with your set of patents to limit to U.S. patents with post-granting actions. Alternatively, of course, if you want to check only for specific actions, you can search the appropriate codes and AND them with your patent number set.

Another way to search groups of actions broadly in LEGSTAT on ORBIT is to take advantage of the fact that INPADOC has classified some of them as positive or negative, and ORBIT has made those classifications searchable as status indicators. Major positive actions are reexaminations, reissue patents granted, patent term extensions, and acceptance of delayed payment of maintenance fees. Major negative actions are dedications, disclaimers, withdrawals, and patents expired for nonpayment of maintenance fees. Patent applications and grantings and **patents** available for **license** /sale are not classified at all. So on ORBIT, when you transfer a set of patent numbers into LEGSTAT, you can limit the set to records with either positive or negative status indicators. Caveat: This technique, while quick, is not a particularly clean way to limit to U.S. patents with post-granting actions. Searching with status indicators will not retrieve reissue applications filed, certificates of correction, adverse decisions, or patent suits filed; it will retrieve defensive publications/statutory invention registrations.

Note that none of this can be done on STN, since the action terms and codes are not searchable.

COMPETITOR INTELLIGENCE: These **databases** are useful in unearthing all sorts of information about your competitors. CLAIMS/RRX on all hosts and LEGSTAT on DIALOG and STN are directly searchable by **patent assignee**. **Patent** numbers to a given assignee can be transferred from other patent **databases** into LEGSTAT on ORBIT (or into PAST; but again, the cost is \$9.50 per patent number) and matched with the action code of interest. LitAlert is directly searchable by **patent assignee**, plaintiff, and defendant names.

Note in the examples below, and others that you may think of, that you can save money by searching in the various legal status **databases** but not printing the search results there, instead moving them (via MAP, PRT SEL, or SEL) to a patent bibliographic **database** to print them. This is useful if you need to use search criteria available in the legal status **databases** to separate out a set of patents of interest, but you don't actually need to see details of the legal status actions on those patents. Examples of specific things you can do:

1. Find out if a company has **reassigned** many of its **patents** or had many **patents** **reassigned** to it, by pulling the reassignment records in CLAIMS/RRX and searching the appropriate company names under **Patent Assignee** (for the original owner) and/or Reassignment Information (for the new owner). For example, to determine how many Gulf Oil and Gulf Research & Development **patents** were **reassigned** to Chevron after Chevron acquired Gulf in 1984:

SS 1/C?

In CLAIMS/RRX, search for Gulf Oil

USER:
ave

and Gulf Research patents that h

/pa gulf and (oil or res# or research) had legal status actions.

PROG:

SS 1 PSTG (770) You find 770 of them.

SS 2 /C? USER:

1 and reassigned/re Search for how many of these are
reassignments...

PROG:

SS 2 PSTG (765) ...and you find that nearly all of them are.

SS 3 /C? USER:

2 and chevron/ra Limit specifically to Chevron as the new
owner...

PROG:

SS 3 PSTG (696) ...and you still have the majority.

SS 4 /C? USER:

get pd(1-2) show Use the GET command to check on the range
of issue dates (the first two characters of
the PD, or patent date, field)...

OCCURRENCES TERM

69	75	...and you see that only
64	76	patents granted during or
71	77	after 1975 have been
70	78	reassigned to Chevron since 1980.
68	79	
88	80	
77	81	
78	82	
46	83	
34	84	
25	85	
6	86	

SS 4 /C? USER:

file claims To see how many U.S. patents Gulf actually had in
that time range, move into CLAIMS...

... SS 1 /C? USER:

/pa gulf and (oil or res# or research) ...Search for all Gulf Oil
and Gulf Research patents...

PROG: SS 1 PSTG (2913) SS 2 /C? USER:

1 and 75-86 ...limit the results to the same year range...

PROG:

SS 2 PSTG (824) ...and you conclude that, of 824 Gulf U.S. patents
issued between 1975 and 1986, 696 were
reassigned to Chevron.

2. Find out if a company is involved in infringement litigation, by
searching the company in either the PF (plaintiff) or DF (defendant) fields
in LitAlert. Alternatively, find out which companies are involved in
litigation in a specific subject area, by searching in LitAlert for U.S.
patent classifications that define the subject, PRT SElecting the patent
numbers, moving the references to CLAIMS and printing the records. (Note
that you must print the records in LitAlert if you want the names of
plaintiffs and defendants as well as **patent assignees**.) Once on CLAIMS,
you can also use the GET command for online statistical analyses to **rank**
these **companies**. For instance, to see who is suing the alleged infringers
of their pharmaceutical patents:

SS 1 /C? In LitAlert, search U.S. patent classes 424 and
USER: 514, which cover pharmaceutical preparations.

/pcl 424 or 514

PROG:

SS 1 PSTG (188) This produces 188 patent litigation records.

SS 2 /C? USER: prt sel pn set PRT SEL the patent numbers...

PROG: TERMS 1-188 ADDED TO SELECT LIST. SS 2 /C? USER: file
claims ...move to the CLAIMS **database** ... SS 1 /C? USER: sel 1-188
...and select the patent numbers.

PROG:

SS 1 PSTG (73) This results in 73 unique patents. (Remember
that one patent litigation case can have

SS 2 /C? several LitAlert records.)

USER:

get pa gt 1 Use the GET command to **rank** the **companies** owning more than one pharmaceutical patent in infringement litigation. Note that patents in the largest group are not, in fact, assigned to companies at all.

OCCURRENCES TERM
14 UNASSIGNED OR ASSIGNED TO INDIVIDUAL
4 HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC
3 BAYER AG DE
2 CEDARS SINAI MEDICAL CENTER
2 IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD GB
2 MERCK & CO INC
2 ORAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES INC
2 RESEARCH CORP
2 UPJOHN CO THE

In LitAlert, company name fields are not bound (that is, each word in a company name field shows up separately in the GET listing); so you cannot do this ranking directly in LitAlert, nor can you use the GET command to rank plaintiff and defendant names in LitAlert. And even if you could, the statistics you generated would be inaccurate because of the varying numbers of records in the **database** for each litigation case. 3. On ORBIT, use the GET command to find out which companies have the most patents with any of the legal status actions included in the CLAIMS/RRX **database**. This works nicely for companies whose names are standardized in the CLAIMS files; that is, chemical companies and other companies receiving more than ten patents in a year. For example, to see which companies own the most patents whose terms have been extended:

SS 1/C? USER: extended/re Search for "extended" in the Patent Action field.

PROG: SS 1 PSTG (120) SS 2/C? USER:

get pa gt 2 Do a GET command to **rank** the **companies** having more than 2 patents extended.

OCCURRENCES TERM
30 GENERAL FOODS CORP
9 UNASSIGNED OR ASSIGNED TO INDIVIDUAL
5 HOECHST AG DE
4 JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICA N V BE
4 LILLY, ELI AND CO
3 AMERICAN CYANAMID CO
3 HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC
3 MERCK & CO INC
3 YAMANOUCHI PHARMACEUTICAL CO LTD JP

Unfortunately, this won't work directly in PAST or LEGSTAT on ORBIT, since they don't **list company** names. However, if the action of interest produces a moderate number of patents (up to 2000 is manageable), you can search the action code, PRT SEL the resulting patent numbers, and transfer them into CLAIMS or the Derwent World Patents Index to do a multitude of statistical manipulations. More details on patent statistical analyses are available in my paper on the subject[3]. 4. Find out how many patents have been involved in specific combinations of actions. You can do this in LEGSTAT, which lists all actions for a patent in the same record, for actions since 1983. For instance: How many patents have undergone reexamination, only to be allowed to expire for failure to pay maintenance fees? How many reissue patents have been involved in infringement litigation? Here are these searches in INPADOC on DIALOG (File 345):

Set Items Description ?s lc=(us b1 or us rr)

S1 1795 LC=(US B1 OR US RR) Of the 1795 patents coded
for reexamination
?s s1 and lc=us fp certificate or request for

S2 41 S1 AND LC=US FP reexamination filed, 41 have expired.

?s lc=(us e or us rf)

S3 8355 LC=(US E OR US RF) Of the 8355 patents coded for
reissue or reissue application
?s s3 and lc=us ps filed, 93 are involved in patent
S4 93 S3 AND LC=US PS infringement litigation.

?ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	1235481	PATENT? OR INTELLECTUAL()PROPERT?
S2	10035199	CITATION? OR CITE??? OR CITING? OR RELATED OR SHAR????
S3	8606495	RANK????? OR SORT????? OR CATEGORIZ? OR COMPAR????? OR CLASS- IFY? OR CLASSIFI? OR LIST?????? OR MAP????? OR CLUSTER?
S4	547837	S3 (3N) (ASSIGNEE? OR ASSIGNOR? OR OWNER? OR COMPANY OR CO- MPANIES OR CORPORATION?)
S5	6921002	LICENS? OR ASSIGN? OR REASSIGN? OR SELL????
S6	3016032	DATABASE? OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK? OR FILE?) OR DATAFILE?- OR DB OR RDB OR PORTFOLIO?
S7	3081102	DATABASE? OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK? OR FILE?) OR DATAFILE? OR DB OR RDB OR PORTFOLIO?
S8	48	S1 (S) S2 (S) S4 (S) S5 (S) S7
S9	37	RD (unique items)
S10	26	S9 NOT PY>2000
S11	22	S9 NOT PD>20000408
S12	26	S10 OR S11
S13	15	S1(3N)S2 (S) S4 (S) S5(5N)S1
S14	13	RD (unique items)
S15	10	S14 NOT PY>2000
S16	7	S15 NOT S12
S17	187	S1(3N)S2 AND S4 AND S5(3N)S1 AND S7
S18	99	RD (unique items)
S19	55	S18 NOT PY>2000
S20	52	S19 NOT (S16 OR S12)

?show files

File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2003/Nov 19
(c) 2003 The Gale Group

File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2003/Nov 20
(c) 2003 The Gale Group

File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2003/Nov 19
(c) 2003 The Gale Group

File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2003/Nov 19
(c) 2003 The Gale Group

File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
(c) 1999 The Gale Group

File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2003/Nov 20
(c)2003 The Gale Group

File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2003/Nov 19
(c) 2003 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc

File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2003/Nov 20
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning

File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext 1988-2003/Nov W3
(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC

File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2003/Nov W2
(c) 2003 IDG Communications

File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2003/Nov 19
(c) 2003 The Dialog Corp.

File 369:New Scientist 1994-2003/Nov W2
(c) 2003 Reed Business Information Ltd.

File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2003/Nov 19
(c) 2003 Resp. DB Svcs.

File 13:BAMP 2003/Nov W2
(c) 2003 Resp. DB Svcs.

?

?t s12/3,k/14

12/3,K/14 (Item 3 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04081505 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07852253 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

In command of business data: using the MAP and GET commands. (column)

Ojala, Marydee

Online, v13, n5, p83(10)

Sept, 1989

DOCUMENT TYPE: column

ISSN: 0146-5422

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 3122 LINE COUNT: 00230

... pa rank top 10. This produces a list of the ten companies holding the most **patents** in the area (PA is the field tag for **Patent Assignee**). GET can also be used to identify companies **citing** your company's **patents**. This is a more complicated search, using more than one **database**, but the GET command still **ranks Patent Assignees**.

When GET was first introduced, ORBIT concentrated on its applications in the patent files. They...

t s20/3,k/8,17,18,20,22,23,28,31,41,49

20/3,K/8 (Item 4 from file: 621)

DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)
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01449855 Supplier Number: 46869057 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

SmartPatents Announces its Workbench 4.1 Software, the First Analytical Software Tool for Competitive Patent Analysis; Workbench 4.1 to Allow Companies to Make Strategic and Tactical Decisions Based on Patents.

Business Wire, p11060024

Nov 6, 1996

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 658

Projected revenues for **patent licensing** and litigation are estimated to reach \$100 billion by 1997, and Workbench 4.1 allows...

...their patent assets," said Kevin Rivette, president of SmartPatents. "With the SmartPatent Workbench 4.1, **companies** can virtually **map** their and their competitor's patents to look into the future to gain immediate, as...

...patent information. It enables companies to do the following:

- Stay up-to-date on all **patents** issued **related** to their business needs from a source **database** containing all, or any subset, of U.S. patents.

- Organize, map, and mine patents that...

...Institutionalize their corporation's intellectual property "knowledge base" by applying the SmartPatent methodology to their **database** of SmartPatent Electronic Patents.

In addition to the newest version of the Workbench software, SmartPatents provides its customers with a custom electronic patent **database** drawn from all patents filed with the U.S. Patent and Trademark office since 1972...

...of mapping and mining is a process by which companies organize and analyze their patent **database** to make strategic and tactical decisions.

Companies begin by "**mapping**," or organizing, their SmartPatent Electronic Patents into relevant groups, subgroups, and sub-subgroups. Next, company...

...However, it can also be used to analyze all of a company's valuable cross-licensed patents, as well as the patents of competitors and potential competitors. Workbench 4.1 is particularly...

...for companies involved in mergers and acquisitions, product and market planning, research and development, technology **licensing**, and **patent** protection and litigation.

Availability/System Requirements

The SmartPatent Workbench is available in a variety of...

20/3,K/17 (Item 3 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

11594132 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 56072040 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

~~**PATTERNS IN PATENTS: Searching the Forest Not the Trees.**~~

Hoetker, Glenn

EContent, 22, 5, 37

Oct-Nov, 1999

LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

WORD COUNT: 2904 LINE COUNT: 00230

TEXT:

How much can you learn from searching a **database** if you never actually look at records you find? In the case of patent **databases**, the answer is often an amazing amount." Sometimes, in fact, you can learn more from the pattern of a company's **patenting** and **patent citing** activity than from any specific patent. You can use these patterns to draw a profile

...

... good and are normally applied with considerable care and expertise.

Patent applicants are required to **cite** any prior **patents** or other publications upon which the patent in question builds. The patent examiner may amend...

...its technology, and what specific patents have had the most impact in terms of subsequent **citations**.

PATENT DATABASES ON MAJOR HOSTS

Most of the major online **database** services, including Dialog and STN, have one or more patent **databases** available. In addition to the USPTO's own **database** (called USPATFULL on STN), several private companies have added value to the **databases** through additional indexing or quality control. The most prominent examples are the Derwent **databases**, which have international coverage, include **patent citation** information, and provide a more unified indexing of company names.

For this article, I used the USPATFULL **database** on STN. This **database** provides several advantages. First, it is the least expensive of the patent **databases**. Second, it allows both **patent citation** searching and a very fine-grained level of analysis, such as analyzing inventors' countries, states...

...considerable variation in how a company is indexed.

I begin by expanding IBM in the **patent assignee** (/PA) field. The assignee is the company to which the rights to exploit a **patent** are **assigned**. In the vast majority of cases, it is the employer of the inventor(s). However, an independent inventor can also be an **assignee**. IBM's **patents** have been indexed in many different ways. Add in its full name, International Business Machines...these. However, I stumble onto something intriguing when searching for Mr. Rutledge. He has two **patents assigned** to Lexmark International, Inc. Retrieving these patents shows that they are dated from just before...

...temporary transfers make the data somewhat dirty.

STEP D: ON WHOSE INNOVATION DOES IBM BUILD?

Patent citations make it possible to determine whose technology IBM is building on. To look at what...

...need to go through several commands. First, I use the Transfer command to retrieve all **patents cited** by the IBM **patents** in question. Specifically, Transfer L4 rpn 1- /pn takes all of the patent numbers in... Fujitsu Limited.

Notice that this is a different search than from "What companies has IBM **cited** in its recent **patents**?" IBM might be drawing very heavily on older technology even in its new patents. A...

...to get a list of all the inventors for those patents and retrieve all their **patents**, whatever the **patent assignee**. To determine if they invented anything while employed at IBM, I combine that set of...

...retrieve his 17 patents and use the Analyze and Tabulate commands to cross-tabulate their **patent assignee** and application year. In 1996, after a long run of patenting at IBM, he has...

...in question, it may be possible to determine an overall flow of people between the companies... ~~Patent -classifications-~~ could provide an indication of the technologies involved.

Note that these steps show different ways...

...than compensated for by the low display costs. More importantly, insights from the pattern of **patenting** and **patent citing** were not available from examining individual patents. These examples are merely

illustrations of the many...

20/3,K/18 (Item 4 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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11587543 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 55617105 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The emergence of corporate international networks for the accumulation of dispersed technological competences. (The Organisational Evolution of the Multinational Enterprise - A Tribute to Gunnar Hedlund)
Cantwell, John; Piscitello, Lucia
Management International Review, 39, 123(2)
April 15, 1999
ISSN: 0938-8249 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 7126 LINE COUNT: 00597

... directions (Cantwell/Piscitello 1997a). That is, the extent to which a firm has diversified its **portfolio** of technological capabilities influences (as well as being influenced by) the extent to which those... home-base augmenting' type (Kuemmerle 1996).

The Data

Our study here is based upon a **database** on the patenting activity in the US of the largest US and European companies over...

...1), developed at the University of Reading (see Cantwell 1995). The firms included in the **database** were identified in one of three ways. The first group consisted of those firms which...US patents granted to companies in the same industry, relative to the firm's overall **share** of all US **patents assigned** to firms in the industry in question. Specifically, denoting as (P.sub.ij) the number...

...g. Pearce 1993). For firm i, the proxy (FS.sub.i) is defined as the **share** of **patenting** that is attributable to research located outside its home country in each period considered.(6...CV rose), while just 8 diversified (their CV fell). In contrast, among the leading internationalising **companies** in the 1980s **listed** in Table 3, the majority diversified - thus, 23 saw a diversification of their technological base...and 5. The figures in brackets in these tables denote the percentage change in the **share of corporate patenting** accounted for by research in the host country in the sector in question. Tables 6...proxy DIV, we considered a second proxy defined as the coefficient of variation across national **shares of patenting** for

20/3,K/20 (Item 6 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

10882182 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 54058626 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
A Comparison of Two Top Internet Patent Sites, And Why I Still Search Patents Online.
Lambert, Nancy
Searcher, 7, 3, 48(1)
March, 1999
ISSN: 1070-4795 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 3677 LINE COUNT: 00279

TEXT:

Two more patent search **databases** appeared on the Internet late last year...One is the long-wished-for full-text...

Given the proliferation of Internet sites, both **databases** and gateways to other resources, the time has come to talk about the different requirements...

...to a page that gives you the choice between the old front-page and AIDS **databases** and the new full-text **database**. To reach the free IBM site, go

to <http://www.patents.ibm.com>. To reach...

...will also describe the search engines briefly.

Patent Numbers

Patent number searching on the PTO **database** is very simple, since the search page gives format examples for all the different kinds...all the subject text and only the subject text. (Nor have most other Internet patent **databases**.) When you want to search patent text, you search either individual text fields (title, abstract...

...phrases separately.

This is, to put it mildly, a serious weakness in a full-text **database** and gives you a lot of garbage when words that you want to appear in...

...The PTO says it has done this because of systems limitations, not because the commercial **database** producers and online hosts insisted on it. The PTO also plans to add enhancements. So...

...sites are introducing "pink dots": identifiers for patents whose owners have made them available for **licensing**. **Patent** owners may buy this service for patents they select. Eventually, at least in the paid...

...will be able to search (not just display) pink-dotted patents to produce subsets of **licensable patents** from a company or in a subject of interest. My IBM contact reports that potential...

...Mapuccino" will let you click on any patent and generate links back and forth across **cited** and **citing patents**. The computer will do iterations for as much time as you have allotted and then...

...sorting and flexible viewing of search results via a DB2-managed hit list. You may **sort patent** hits by **assignee** names (standardized via the PTO tables), IPCs, or date, among other parameters. It also lets... chemical indexing, both specific and generic, available on Chemical Abstracts, the IFI Uniterm and Comprehensive **databases**, Derwent WPI, PharmSearch, the American Petroleum Index patent **database**, and the host of specialty **databases** that exist for pharmaceutical and other specific areas of chemistry. That way you're searching...

...provided by expert indexers for in-depth searches. But above and beyond that, the Internet **databases** simply don't support the logic that I use to produce convenient search results for my clients. For one thing, neither the PTO **database** nor the IBM site lets me create intermediate sets of search results that I can...

...zeolites. In each subsequent tier I exclude references from all previous tiers. Some Internet patent **databases** do something similar by producing lists of search results in relevance-ranked order. But...

...can you imagine trying to cope with the search logistics on either of these Internet **databases**?

Of course I sometimes do free-text patent searches. And, as I've shown above...

...of U.S. patents from the mid- 1970s to date for free on the PTO **database** and for a small charge on the IBM paid site. So why do I still...

...don't want to spend hours digging out the information for themselves on these Web **databases** and examining the patents at Internet speeds (which seem to have gotten slower, not faster... some pages of comments from the public on the PTO's expansion of its free **databases**. Not surprisingly, most of the comments are favorable and state how useful this service will ...

...access to it. The bulk of the unfavorable comments express the fear of the private **database** producers and online hosts that this substantial

free resource will damage their ability to compete...

...on the Internet." It's not clear if the remarker refers to professional searchers or **database** producers/online hosts. But speaking as a searcher, I'm delighted to see these resources...

...information and can't afford the sort of services that I provide with the indexed **databases**.

I just hope my **databases** and online hosts survive so that I'm not stuck with having to use only...

...DESCRIPTORS: **Database** industry

20/3,K/22 (Item 8 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

09777173 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19801774 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Virtual file merging: a technique to enhance patent searches.
Lambert, Nancy
Database, v20, n5, p36(8)
Oct-Nov, 1997
ISSN: 0162-4105 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 3950 LINE COUNT: 00349

... retrieved) from online searches (1).

The good news is that, particularly in chemical areas, patent **databases** subject access beyond the free-text searching that gives such low recall. **database** producers provide controlled indexing and a variety of coding and structure searching capabilities to let...

...about the actual terminology in the patents.

The bad news is that no single patent **database** will give complete search results, no matter how good its indexing. Each **database** has its strong weak points, and each will give unique good answers in a subject...

...searchers in other disciplines) know how important it is that they search, not just one **database**, but all relevant **databases** for as nearly complete a search as possible.

But even this is not enough. Different **databases** have different strong points. When you divide a subject question into its conceptual parts, chances are that one **database** will give better retrieval on one part, for instance the compositions of chemicals of interest...

...patents may not be indexed with all the subconcepts of your search question in any **database**. You may miss them no matter how many **databases** you search separately.

MERGING **DATABASES** : REAL AND VIRTUAL

As early as 1983, Stuart Kaback dreamed of solving this problem with
...

...API patent file on Orbit. However, given both the practical and political difficulties of real **database** mergers, particularly involving **databases** whose producers see each other as competitors, I don't expect this to happen again...

...dubbed "virtual file merging," in which you find patents that have been indexed in one **database** with one subconcept of your search question and in another **database** with a different subconcept. You do this to take advantage of all the variations in indexing of the different **databases**. For many searches virtual file merging will help you maximize recall; for others it will...

...search.

The techniques of virtual file merging involve a combination of cross-file searching (searching **databases** sequentially, moving references

between **databases**) and multifile searching (searching multiple **databases** at once). In simple cases you do virtual file merging essentially by starting a search on one **database** , crossing intermediate results into another **database** , and finishing the search there. In more complex cases you take advantage of the host's multifile search software to cross search results back and forth between **databases** at intermediate levels to maximize the sets on each side with which you will complete...

...have unique identifiers, patent numbers and priority and application information, that stay the same across **databases** and give you a handle with which to move patents between **databases** .

THE PRACTICALITIES

Virtual file merging works well in theory but has severe practical limits, at...

...numbers. If you move them via priority and application numbers, you will retrieve extra records -- **patents related** by priority but in separate records -- that your subject search did not pick up. It...

...If you do, you'll need to edit them. Some companies file large hedges of **patents** from **related** priorities, and their subjects can range rather widely.

One more caveat before we look at examples. Of course you are not literally "moving" patents between **databases** ; you are creating a set of records in **Database Two** using as search terms the patent numbers or filing information from a set of patent records that you created in **Database One**. This means that patents in **Database One** that don't exist in **Database Two** -- because they're too old or too new, or they're in a subject area or from a country that **Database Two** doesn't cover -- will be lost in the transfer. Always, your searches should take this into account and contain strategies to include the appropriate "leftovers" from **Database One**.

EXAMPLE 1: A ONE-WAY TRANSFER

As I mentioned, in some cases virtual file...

...precision. Let's begin with an example in which I start a search in two **databases** and finish it in a third -- really just a simple cross-file search. Suppose my...s), 625 Search Term(s) Serial#TD009

?b 341 I then enter the IFI

Uniterm **Database** ...

File 341:CLAIMS(R)/UNITERM 1950-1997/FEB;UI=9612

Set Items Description

----- ?s un...

...45 S3 AND (PF=02- OR PS=ND02)

I could also have searched all three **databases** at once, using OneSearch. In that case my MAP commands would be MAPPN TEMP from...

...my MAPs, combine the resulting sets, and finish your my as above.

EXAMPLE TWO: TWO **DATABASES** AT ONCE, WITH A ONE-WAY MERGER

Let's work through an example in which I start a search in a multifile environment, transfer initial search results from the first **database** into the second (thus adding to my second- **database** search results any unique records that I found in the first), and finish the search in the second **database** .

Suppose my client is interested in buckminsterfullerenes, the recently discovered form of carbon in...

...background search in petroleum chemistry in general.

I plan to search both the IFI Uniterm **database** and the Derwent World Patents Index. IFI covers only U.S. patents, but it provides...

...08628/UN OR (423445000B OR 423DIG039)/NCL

=> sel pn L2 1- I then select the **patent** E1 THROUGH E172 **ASSIGNED** numbers from the IFI set...

=>s L1 or e1-e172 file=wpids ... and search them...also illustrates a search in which all the subconcepts are well-defined in all the **databases**

searched; and yet the virtual file merging technique retrieves more references than a simple multifile search of the individual **databases** would.

My client is interested in Lubrizol's patents on lubricating greases containing a sulfonate...

...Derwent, I plan to do a multifile Powersearch on Orbit, in the merged API-WPI **database** and the IFI Comprehensive **database**. In other words, I am using a genuine merged **database** in a virtual file-merge search with a third **database**.

This search divides into three subconcepts: Lubrizol the company, sulfonate salts the chemical, and greases...

...I am treating Lubrizol as a constant, assuming that all patents I find in one **database** assigned to Lubrizol will also list Lubrizol as the assignee in the other **databases**. I am treating the chemical and the application subconcepts as variables, assuming that my search strategy will retrieve unique references in each **database**.

file wpam, clmc I enter the files that I

want to search in Orbit

Powersearch:

YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO WPAM. The merged WPI-API **database** ...

YOU ARE NOW ALSO CONNECTED TO CLMC. ... and the IFI Comprehensive.

SS 1? Lubrizol/pa...

...Lubr or 50736) I took for patents to Lubrizol using company indexing from all three **databases**.

SS 1 RESULT (2262)

WPAM(1214) CLMC(1048)

SS 2? grease/it or 475/am...of all sulfonate salts, or all grease compositions, are much too large to transfer between **databases**.

SS 11? prt sel pn set ss 3 tosel grease

Remember that SS 3 is...

...in a search in which high-quality indexing is available for all subconcepts in all **databases** being searched? Here are a few possible reasons:

- * API indexes only from an abstract, not...

...in section H if the Derwent classifier didn't deem the chemistry new enough.

- * Some **databases** ' indexing is more up to date than others.

- * Some **databases** ' indexing is more precisely or more broadly applied than others.

- * Indexers are human. They err...

...CONCLUSION

Once you grasp the concept of moving sets of patents back and forth between **databases** as part of your search operation, you've got the idea of virtual file merging...

...enough. Much more may be possible in a few years.

Anyone with access to patent **databases** mounted on commercial online hosts can do at least the simpler forms of virtual file...

...MAP, PRT SEL, etc.) functions. And they're not available on the Internet, yet.

Patent **databases** on the Internet are light-years behind this level of sophistication. Mostly they provide no...

...in the first place, only free text; and so far they are searchable only one **database** at a time, with no capabilities to transfer results between **databases**. For now the Internet is developing mostly in other directions,

visual rather than substantive. So...

...R. and D. Marrable. "Free Text vs Controlled Vocabulary -- Retrieval Precision and Recall over Large **Databases** ." Online Information 91. Proceedings of the 15th International Online Information Meeting, London, 10-12 December...

PRODUCT/INDUSTRY NAMES: 7375000 (**Database** Providers)

20/3,K/23 (Item 9 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07914478 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16941165 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The idiot's guide to patent resources on the Internet.
Lambert, Nancy
Searcher, v3, n5, p34(5)
May, 1995
ISSN: 1070-4795 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 4706 LINE COUNT: 00361

... the maze is very easy. I wanted to go into infinite detail about all these **patent - related** home pages, but I soon found that to be impossible. So I will discuss just...

...Questel*Orbit's and Derwent's.

Before I start my critique on the Internet patent **databases** I investigated, I should say that in all fairness, while intermediaries' patent **databases** are intended for searching, these Internet resources are more intended for browsing. Since the online...

...home page announced at the 1994 Online/CD-ROM meeting. Many other online hosts and **database** producers have put up their own home pages, but these mostly involve information about and...this gateway includes more useful material, such as catalog descriptions of their patent and trademark **databases** and (separately) all **databases** , and software to let you search these catalog descriptions by keyword. Another option under the...

...also give lots of hypertext links to further information on many of Questel*Orbit's **databases** and commands. Finally, "Recent newsletter articles" contained half a dozen articles with--frustratingly--no indication...

...literature or buy a book on intellectual property matters? Want to see descriptions of some **patent** and trademark- **related** associations, including our own Patent Information Users Group (PIUG)? It's all there. This page...

...the option I really wanted to investigate: "Search free U.S. patent and patent title **databases** ." Files in this category currently number three. The first that I investigated was a file...

...go back to the IMS home page, and proceed through the hypertext maze to the **database** 's true front page. This works if you know how and if you suspect that...

...So I spent quite a bit of time figuring out the search capabilities of the **database** for myself.

In summary: The IMS file uses relevance ranking, and the online help explains...

...subject text. The online help (which was general to WAIS searching, not specific to this **database**) contained a paragraph on "fielded search," which mentioned that the **database** producer could generate field tags for documents structured with a regular format. However, Malamud's crew appears not to have applied these capabilities for this **database** . Any search seems to apply to the full patent, character by character, in exactly the

...to work. (But would an end user figure this out?) Then I noticed that, in **cited patent** references, the field labeled "Assignee name" appeared to contain inventor names. Hmmm...

How do you find a specific patent? Searching the seven-digit number produced only more recent **patents citing** it. I finally noticed that, unlike the **cited patent** numbers, document **patent** numbers are in an eight-digit format--with a leading zero. Searching in this format...

...any way to distinguish between that patent's classes and the ones listed with its **cited patent** references. This **database** displays patent classes in a "minimal" format: no punctuation, no unnecessary zeroes. For instance, class...

...in the patent document that matched the format of the class you're searching--including **cited patent** numbers--would produce false hits. (See all the caveats re Internet patent class searching that...

...fact that patent classifications are almost certainly not kept up to date.) Interestingly, in this **database**, relevance ranking seemed to work on patent classifications too. You could input a whole string...

...classifications.

Conclusion: You seem to be able to search anything in the patents in this **database**, if you can figure out unambiguous ways to do so. Search results display a list of patent numbers and titles, which you can of course print. Clicking on a **citation** displays the full **patent**, which you can also print. The search query will give you only the highest-ranked 250 patent references.

I have niggled a bit about details, but on the whole this **database** comes with a fairly sophisticated Boolean-and-relevance-ranking search engine. However, I have a...

...makes relevance ranking almost useless. When you search this and other text-and-relevance-ranking **databases**, you see those patents that happened to use the terminology you designated. Many of them...

...but you don't know what other equally relevant patents you didn't see.

AIDS Database

Next I looked at the AIDS patent project. This currently contains about 1,500 U...

...phrase searches and tells you that an asterisk is the right truncation symbol.

In this **database** you have two search tool options. If you choose Boolean, you are told you may...

...words, you apparently can't search title and abstract.

The search field options also include **patent** number, inventor, **assignee**, and original (but not cross-reference) classification, so presumably these are all searchable. Each of...

...term boxes has its own field option box, so you could, for instance, combine an **assignee** with a **patent classification**, an inventor with text terms, and so on. This system includes an online version of...credence to relevance ranking in patent searching in the first place.

In the AIDS patent **database**, once you get search results, you can choose from a variety of display options, including...

...the Derwent home page. This too is extensive, but I focused on the intellectual property **databases** to which they provided gateways. One was the STO system described above. ~~One was the IMS database, which showed up here in a far more cryptic form than via the Questel*Orbit...~~ Derwent home page also has gathered and provided links to Usenet Newsgroups on the Internet **related** to chemistry and **intellectual property**. This might make a home for the PIUG bulletin board, as might something similar on...

...search and retrieval limitations that end users couldn't possibly be

aware of.

But these **databases** look flashy. And most of them are free. The problem is, we professional searchers are...

...limitations in detail. End users can't judge, since they don't know the commercial **databases**. Corporate upper management certainly can't judge. And in most companies, they don't trust...

...the power to decide that what's available on the Internet is adequate. Value-added **databases** are a dispensable luxury. In some companies, upper management is deciding that expert searchers are...

...them. The trick is to get the trust of both our company management and the **database** producers and hosts. We must convince the former that we are not just trying to...

...DESCRIPTORS: **Data base** searching
PRODUCT/INDUSTRY NAMES: 7375000 **Database** Vendors

20/3,K/28 (Item 14 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05410787 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11000407 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

After the grant: online searching of legal status information for U.S. patents.

Lambert, Nancy

Database, v14, n4, p42(7)

August, 1991

DOCUMENT TYPE: evaluation

ISSN: 0162-4105

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 5027 LINE COUNT: 00443

... he's not infringing anyone else's patents.

You put your knowledge of the patent **databases** to work, combining patent classifications, in-depth indexing and coding, and free-text terminology to search a variety of **databases** that include U.S. patents from 1974 to date (since U.S. patents are in...

...monthly cumulative updates, that covers U.S. legal status information since 1973. And several online **databases** exist that will direct you to the OG information or actually duplicate it.

Four major online **databases** are currently available that provide varying amounts of information on the legal status of U...

...Plenum Data Co.; available on DIALOG, ORBIT, and STN. 3. Patent Status File, an online **database** corresponding to the printed index, produced by Research Publications; available on ORBIT. 4. INPADOC Legal...

...status actions searchable and compare which of them you can search on each of these **databases** (and how much this will cost you). Because all the **databases** are available on ORBIT, I will do most of my examples in ORBIT. Incidentally, INPADOC and several **databases** on QUESTEL, specifically EPAT, FPAT, and PATDPA, give information on the legal status of international patents. But that's another article.

LITALERT

LitAlert is the simplest of these **databases**, in the sense that it covers only one action: infringement litigation. That is, if A...

...you bibliographic information on the patent in question, the names of the plaintiff (usually the patent assignee) and the defendant, the District Court in which the suit was filed, the docket number...

...action -- the filing of the complaint, the final judgment, everything in between -- generates a new **database** record; and each record costs \$4.50 to print online. However, LitAlert really has no competition in what it does. The Patent Status File and the INPADOC Legal Status **database** list

notifications of litigation but go no further.

CLAIMS/REASSIGNMENT & REEXAMINATION

The CLAIMS/Reassignment & Reexamination (RRX) **database** started by covering the two actions reflected in its name but has added two more. Its current file contents are:

1. U.S. **patent reassignments** since 1980. **Reassignments** typically occur when individual patents are sold, or when one company buys another and thus...are not paid, the patent expires on its 4th, 8th, or 12th anniversary. So the **database** has included expirations since they began, at the start of 1986. 4. U.S. patents...

...are allowed a maximum of two years; new drugs, a maximum of five years. The **database** has included extensions since they began.

The **database** records vary in how much information they give on each of these actions. In general, they do not give full bibliographics on the patent; you must go to the CLAIMS **database** to find title, inventor, and so on.

The reassignment record **lists** the original **assignee**, the name and address of the new assignee, the date of reassignment, and whether the whole **patent** has been **reassigned** ("full interest") or whether there has been a partial reassignment or name change.

The reexamination record duplicates much of the information given in the OG. This includes the **patent assignee**, the reexamination requester, the request date, the certificate date and number, and a field describing ...

...extension was granted. You may go to the OG or to the INPADOC Legal Status **database** (discussed below) to find out the length of extension. Also, the FDA publishes progress reports on patent extension cases in the Federal Register.

In CLAIMS/RRX, all the actions **related** to a **patent** are in a single record; each record costs \$3 to print online.

PATENT STATUS FILE AND INPADOC LEGAL STATUS **DATABASE**

I have gone into some detail on the legal status actions that LitAlert and CLAIMS...

...of the Patent Status File, which I will call PAST, and the INPADOC Legal Status **database**, which I will call LEGSTAT.

PAST covers U.S. patents only. It includes 18 post...

...post-granting legal status actions. It also includes a list of almost 1600 U.S. **patents** available for **license** or sale -- something not in PAST. The actions covered in PAST are also covered in...

...separate record for each individual patent number. ORBIT has further mounted LEGSTAT as a separate **database** from the rest of INPADOC, with only very sketchy bibliographic information -- just the patent and application numbers and countries. DIALOG, like STN, has all of INPADOC in one **database**; and DIALOG has chosen to group complete patent families into single records.

Both **databases** cover all the legal status actions described for the CLAIMS/RRX **database** except reassignments. Note, however, that their records list only the bare-bones fact that the...

...patent extension records on LEGSTAT, which list the length of the extension.

In addition, these **databases** cover the following major legal status actions:

1. Adverse decision. A granted patent has lost...

...or all of its claims after a final decision in an interference case. The online **databases** show only the fact of the decision; the OG gives the details. 2. Certificate of correction. A minor defect in the patent document has been corrected. Neither the online **databases** nor the OG list the corrections. These are available from the USPTO or from Research...in the claims, has been corrected. Reissue patent references are included in the patent subject **databases** (CLAIMS, Derwent World Patent Index). CLAIMS lists a reissue as a separate record, which shows...

...Similarly, these are available for inspection before the reexamination certificate has been issued. The online **databases** show only the fact of the request. The OG lists the reexamination requester, the patent...

...group at the USPTO. 8. Withdrawal/Withdrawal notice: The issue fee has been paid, the **patent assigned** a number, and (in some cases) the abstract published in the OG. It is then...

...expirations, and extensions). Note that coverage is by action dates, not patent dates; in both **databases** some of these actions have happened to considerably older patents. 2. Research Publications acquires its...

...a tape from the USPTO. Some differences do occur. 3. The cost of the two **databases** varies considerably. PAST is by far the most expensive to use of all the **databases** described here. In addition to its online connect time fee, it charges \$9.50 per...

...paid your \$20 to search/print a full patent family in the INPADOC Patent Family **database** (plus 20 cents per record to print it, on ORBIT), the legal status information is...

...includes only U.S. patents that have had the post-granting actions covered by the **database**. I will discuss later how to limit LEGSTAT searches to patents whose status has changed after grant. 5. Both **databases** allow searching of specific legal status actions by terminology or by codes; the latter is...

...FP			
Extension of term of patent	EXT		US/PEL
			US/355A
			US/356
			US/946
Patent available for license or sale	--		US/PA
Patent suits	PS		US/PS
Reissue	RE		US/E
Reissue application...			

...WDN US/DJB

US/X
US/XB
US/XE
US/XH

(*)See documentation from the **database** producers for the fine distinctions between the codes.

SEARCHING TIPS

So, what can you do with these **databases**? The possibilities are legion. I'll describe a few that I've found most useful or imaginative.

SPECIFIC PATENT NUMBERS: First, obviously, you can go into any of the **databases** with a specific patent number, see if there's ...some care in LEGSTAT on DIALOG and STN, where LEGSTAT is part of the INPADOC **database**. On DIALOG, because INPADOC is loaded with all family members in the same record, you...

...one \$5 fee. Similarly, STN offers a wide variety of print formats in the INPADOC **database**, and you need to be sure that you choose one that does not give full...

...resulting from an online search, you can transfer the patent numbers directly from the search **database** (using PRT SEL on ORBIT, MAP on DIALOG, or SEL on STN) into one or more of the legal status ~~-databases-~~; search the whole set there, and print out the results.

This is perfectly safe in...

...search or select from a PRT SEL list, whether or not it exists in the **database**. Transferring in a modest set of patent numbers -- say, 50 of them -- will cost you...

...mentioned above, every U.S. patent back to 1969 will have a record in this **database**, just for being filed and granted; and the records cost between \$1.15 and \$5...

...will retrieve codes for all actions except applications, grantings, defensive publications/statutory invention registrations, and **patents** available for **license** or sale. On DIALOG, simply range on the same codes:
S LC=(US B1:US...

...disclaimers, withdrawals, and patents expired for nonpayment of maintenance fees. Patent applications and grantings and **patents** available for **license** /sale are not classified at all. So on ORBIT, when you transfer a set of...

...done on STN, since the action terms and codes are not searchable.

COMPETITOR INTELLIGENCE: These **databases** are useful in unearthing all sorts of information about your competitors. CLAIMS/RRX on all hosts and LEGSTAT on DIALOG and STN are directly searchable by **patent assignee**. **Patent** numbers to a given assignee can be transferred from other patent **databases** into LEGSTAT on ORBIT (or into PAST; but again, the cost is \$9.50 per patent number) and matched with the action code of interest. LitAlert is directly searchable by **patent assignee**, plaintiff, and defendant names.

Note in the examples below, and others that you may think of, that you can save money by searching in the various legal status **databases** but not printing the search results there, instead moving them (via MAP, PRT SEL, or SEL) to a patent bibliographic **database** to print them. This is useful if you need to use search criteria available in the legal status **databases** to separate out a set of patents of interest, but you don't actually need...

...patents. Examples of specific things you can do:

1. Find out if a company has **reassigned** many of its **patents** or had many **patents** **reassigned** to it, by pulling the reassignment records in CLAIMS/RRX and searching the appropriate company names under **Patent Assignee** (for the original owner) and/or Reassignment Information (for the new owner). For example, to determine how many Gulf Oil and Gulf Research & Development **patents** were **reassigned** to Chevron after Chevron acquired Gulf in 1984:

SS 1/C?

In CLAIMS/RRX, search...

...records in LitAlert if you want the names of plaintiffs and defendants as well as **patent assignees**.) Once on CLAIMS, you can also use the GET command for online statistical analyses to **rank** these **companies**. For instance, to see who is suing the alleged infringers of their pharmaceutical patents:

SS...

...188 ADDED TO SELECT LIST. SS 2 /C? USER: file claims ...move to the CLAIMS **database** ... SS 1 /C? USER: sel 1-188 ...and select the patent numbers.

PROG:

SS 1...

...2 /C? several LitAlert records.)

USER:

get pa gt 1 Use the GET command to **rank** the **companies** owning more than one pharmaceutical patent in infringement litigation. Note that patents in the largest...

...statistics you generated would be inaccurate because of the varying numbers of records in the **database** for each litigation case. 3. On ORBIT, use the GET command to find out which...

...the most patents with any of the legal status actions included in the CLAIMS/RRX **database**. This works nicely for companies whose names are standardized in the CLAIMS files; that is...

...PSTG (120) SS 2/C? USER:

get pa gt 2 Do a GET command to **rank** the **companies**
having more than 2 patents extended.
OCCURRENCES TERM
30 GENERAL FOODS CORP
9 UNASSIGNED OR...

...this won't work directly in PAST or LEGSTAT on ORBIT, since they don't **list company** names. However, if the action of interest produces a moderate number of patents (up to...done with U.S. patent legal status information. I'm sure that patent searchers and **database** producers can think of many more. The important thing to remember is that a U...

...the esoterica of patent information, and has given numerous talks and written several articles on **patent - related** subjects.

TRADE NAMES: LitAlert (**Data base**)--...

...CLAIMS/Reassignment and Reexamination (**Data base**)--...

...Patent Status File (**Data base**)--...

...INPADOC Legal Status (**Data base**)--

20/3,K/31 (Item 17 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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04076001 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07843023 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

A patently obvious source for competitor intelligence: the patent literature.

Ojala, Marydee

Database, v12, n4, p43(7)

August, 1989

ISSN: 0162-4105

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 4298

LINE COUNT: 00343

TEXT:

...complexities of the business files, they blanch when confronted by patent literature. Many consider patent **databases** to be the sole province of scientific and technical searchers. Some believe patent **databases** to be loaded with devilish pitfalls and snares for the unwary Yet, to ignore totally...

... expert search, regardless of the subject matter. As one step in competitor tracking, however, patent **databases** have much to offer.

BACKGROUND OF PATENTS

To approach patent literature intelligently, it is important...

...software was not patentable. Instead, it was either copyrighted or considered a trade secret. Some **companies** still prefer to **classify** software as a trade secret rather than patent it.

PATENT **DATABASES**

Patent **databases** can be thought of in two ways. Most discussed are the "pure" **databases** which exclusively include patents. These include AIPAT, CLAIMS, CHINESE PATENT ABSTRACTS IN ENGLISH, INPADOC, JAPIO, LEXPAT, and WORLD PATENTS INDEX. Other **databases** mix patents in with journal literature and conference proceedings. Examples of these "mixed" **databases** are BIOTECHNOLOGY ABSTRACTS, Chemical Abstracts (a.k.a. CA SEARCH), ENGINEERED MATERIALS ABSTRACTS, Food Science...

...more than half their file to patents, while others have a much smaller percentage.

Patent **databases** can be found on DIALOG, although many hardcore patent searchers (Stu Kaback a member of **DATABASE** magazine's Editorial Advisory Board, calls them "the patent fraternity") prefer Questel, STN or ORBIT...

...here. ORBIT is another databank not widely used by business searchers, although it has business **databases**. In fact, ORBIT has some special commands, notably the GET command, that facilitate statistical analyses...

...to be searching on DIALOG or NEXIS. Therefore, most of the following discussion will use **databases** and search conventions found on DIALOG except where LEXPAT is concerned.

TRADITIONAL PATENT SEARCHES

Traditionally...

...a technical background, someone thoroughly conversant with all the patent files.

BUSINESS QUESTIONS FOR PATENT **DATABASES**

But what does all this mean to business questions? Just where does the patent literature...

...to business knowledge.

* Competitor tracking. This is probably the most common business use of patent **databases**. As part of an ongoing competitor intelligence program, the patent activities of competing companies are...

...checks of patents issued to speakers at scientific conferences is another way to use patent **databases** in a competitor intelligence program.

* Technology tracking. Monitoring newly issued patents for a particular technology...

...and acquisitions specialists need to ascertain the value of a company they wish to buy. **Intellectual property** owned and **licensed** by the company is one component of value.

* Personnel checking. Job candidates are often routinely...

...search as well.

COMPETITOR TRACKING

Most business searchers who routinely track competitors through the patent **databases** rely on the **Patent Assignee** field. This field has been pretty well standardized across the patent files in the sense...field in Packaging Science and Technology Abstracts. You can find the patent records by **SELECTing patent/de**. The **patent assignee** is then probably to be found in the Corporate Source (cs) field.

What has not been standardized is spelling of company names. This is not entirely the fault of **database** producers. They simply take what the patent offices of the world give them. When using the **Patent Assignee** field, it is a good idea to **EXPAND** before **SELECTing**. This is the same advice...

...JAMES RIVERDIXIE/NO

E23 1 PA=JAMES RIVERS COR

E24 1 PA=JAMES RIVIER CORP

Patents are not necessarily **assigned** to the parent company, either. You can find **patents assigned** to holding companies, subsidiaries, affiliates, and divisions. For a comprehensive search, you should be sure...

...to find all the pieces of companies.

Recent merger and acquisition information, locatable through news **databases** such as Dow Jones News/Retrieval, may also result in name changes. It will take...

...a few years ago. And, Crown Zellerbach can be just as creatively entered in the **Patent Assignee** field as was James Riven

~~Here is an example from CLAIMS/U.S. PATENT ABSTRACTS...~~

...CROWSON

E11 3 PA=CROWTHER

E12 1 PA=CROXEN

Another possibility is the COMPANY INTELLIGENCE **database** from Information Access Company (scheduled for October availability on DIALOG).

This **database** , derived from Ward's Business Directory and IAC **databases** , contains all former, legal and trade names for at least 120,000 companies.

INVENTOR SEARCHES...

...a new company or a small business, you need to look not just at the **Patent Assignee** field but also the Author field. Often companies are formed around the invention of the...

...or small companies in your authhor search, as well as the company name in the **Patent Assignee** field. Generally speaking, the inventor's name will be found in an Author (AU) field...

...the last name always comes first. Nice to have this small consolation. As with the **Patent Assignee** field, it's a good idea to EXPAND AU. to catch different spellings of a...should attend and who they should talk with in the hallways.

One caveat with both **patent assignee** and inventor searching: Not finding much doesn't necessarily mean something. On the other hand...
...of any inherent commercial value. Others play down the patenting process.

TECHNOLOGY TRACKING

Using patent **databases** to track technology is a much riskier undertaking than a **patent assignee** or inventor type of competitor intelligence search. For one thing, the vocabulary is fluid. For...

...than a Boolean AND. This is particularly true in LEXPAT, which is a full-text **database** replete with all the opportunities full text provides.

LEXPAT offers several things the patent **databases** on DIALOG; don't. Because LEXPAT is full text (minus any graphics), you may well...

...is surprisingly easy to let a patent lapse. This would be important business information.

BUSINESS DATABASES FOR PATENT INFORMATION

Lest you believe that you must confine business questions on patents to patent **databases** , let me remind you that some common business **databases** , well known to all business searchers, also contain information about patents. For example, IAC's...

...company will be big news locally, even though ignored by the national press. PTS NEWSLETTER **DATABASE** does not use the event codes and names found in PTS PROMT, but a free...

...trumpeting the fact they have been granted the patent. You will obviously find these in **databases** with press releases, such as PR NEWSWIRE, BUSINESSWIRE, NEWSWIRE ASAP, Reuters and so on. There antibodies. That was online in PR Newswire. A search in the patent **databases** (ss pa.techniclone?) revealed an earlier patent, issued in 1986, titled "Immortalising Human Lymphoid Cells..."

...online.

The point here is that, for timeliness, the news releases usually beat the patent **databases** . The problem is that not all patents are publicized. In fact, the majority are not...

...never restrict your search to just U.S. patents.

How much is in standard business **databases** ? Here's just a rough sample of what you can expect. Remember that these **databases** vary in time spans, so results are not truly comparable.

DATABASE NUMBER SEARCH

OF HITS-TERM-----
ABI/INFORM 644 patents/de
ECONOMIC LITERATURE INDEX 37 patents
TRADE & INDUSTRY INDEX 3,433 patents/de
PTS PROMT 11,489 ec=37
PTS NEWSLETTER **DATABASE** 722 patents
COST OF PATENT SEARCHING

If you have not done patent searches before, check...

...I know my limitations. I find, not surprisingly, that I'm more comfortable with a **database** like Biotechnology Abstracts than World Patents Index. Oh, and I do have a favorite patent...

...pp.42-46.

[2] Barnard, J.M. "Online Graphical Searching of Markush Structures in Patents." **DATABASE** 10, No. 3 (June 1987): p. 5.

[3] Blackman, M.J.R, and S.N...

...1988): pp. 4-7.

[8] Kaback, Stuart M. "Crossfile Patent Searching: A Dream Come True." **DATABASE** 10, No. 5 (Oct. 1987): pp. 17-30.

[9] Kaback, Stuart M. and S. Pagnucco. "New Vistas in Patent Information Via Online **Databases** ." Chemical Information Bulletin 37, No. 1 (Spring 1985): p. 24.

[10] Lambert, Nancy. "How to Search the IFI Comprehensive **Database** Online: Tips and Techniques." **DATABASE** 10, No. 6 (Dec. 1987): pp. 46-59.

[11] Lavagnino, M.R. "Computer Access to...

...Brookings Papers on Economic Activity, No. 3 (1987): pp. 783-831.

[13] Meredith, Meri "More **Databases** Searched by a Business Generalist, Part 2: A Veritable Cornucopia of Sources." **DATABASE** 9, No. 2 (April 1986): pp. 53-56. [14] Novak, T. "Comparison of Search Systems...

...of Subject Expertise in Searching the Chemical Literature...and Pitfalls That Await the Inexperienced Searcher." **DATABASE** 8, No. 1 (Feb. 1985): pp. 43-46.

[16] Saari, D.S. "Reformatting **Patent Citations** for Use with the Derwent PATSTAT Statistical Analysis Program." **DATABASE** 10, No. 4 (Aug. 1987): pp. 62-70.

[17] Simmons, Edlyn S. "AgPat, PharmPat, and a Parable for Patent Searchers." **DATABASE** 11, No. 6 (Dec. 1988): pp. 29-44.

[18] -. "The Impact of Online **Databases** on Patent Searching in a Pharmaceutical Company" Chemical Information Bulletin 37, No. 1 (Spring 1985): p. 23.

[19] -"Patent Family **Databases** ." **DATABASE** 8, No. 1 (Feb. 1985): pp. ...No. 4 (July 1986): pp. 67-72.

[22] Wilson, R.M. "Patent Analysis Using Online **Databases** : Competitor Activity Monitoring." World Patent Information 9, No. 2 (1987): pp. 7378.

[23] -. "Patent Analysis Using Online **Databases** : Technological Trend Analysis, World Patent Information 9, No. 1 (1987): pp. 18-26. Communications to...

...DESCRIPTORS: **Data base** searching

20/3,K/41 (Item 8 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00651333 93-00554

Current Patents Fast Alert

Gotkis, Judith K.

Database v15n6 PP: 58-63 Dec 1992

ISSN: 0162-4105 JRNL CODE: DTB

WORD COUNT: 2035

ABSTRACT: Current Patents Fast Alert and Current Patents-Evaluations from Current Drugs Ltd. are 2 related **databases** which became available online in 1991. A printed version of the Fast Alert has been...

TEXT: Current Patents Fast Alert and Current Patents Evaluations from Current Drugs Ltd. (formerly Current **Patents** Ltd.) are two **related databases** that became available online last year. A printed version of the Fast Alert has been...

... are using the printed version while others employ the MACCS system. The popularity of the **database** is very apparent from talks with these scientists. I was, therefore, very interested in evaluating...

... with other patent information specialists confirmed that my experience was not unique. After reading the **database** description and the search manual provided by the producer, the answer finally dawned on me. Current Patents Fast Alert is not a patent **database**.

Patent **databases** are traditionally large, comprehensive files. The producers of these files attempt to acquire all documents...

... their designated category: all chemical patents, all Japanese patents, etc. If they are value-added **databases**, the records are indexed for maximum retrieval. In the pharmaceutical area, specifically, indexing of therapeutic...

... does not say "this is obviously an ACE inhibitor" and code it accordingly. Additionally, these **database** producers do not make value judgements; they do not restrict the contents of their files...

...technology or new class of compounds for a therapy will be in the patent literature.

DATABASE CONTENT

Current Patents Fast Alert is a **database** produced by Current Drugs Ltd. (CD) to provide abstracts of pharmaceutical and agricultural patent applications...

... and kinds of documents they cover as well as the granting countries or organizations.

The **database** and corresponding bulletin consist of five therapeutic areas, plus biotechnology in the pharmaceutical area and...

...not been issued by the EPO, PCT or BPO. This restriction is part of the **database** producers attempt to limit their coverage to significant documents. They assume that only widely-filed...

...include comparisons with compounds made by the patenting organization or another company.

ONLINE SEARCHING

The **databases** are available online through two hosts, Data-Star and ORBIT; they are presented in three...

... 2 omitted) The dates covered for each therapeutic area are listed in Table 1. These **databases** have been available since Spring of 1991 on both hosts.

Since I feel strongly that...

... of course, use it as a source of retrospective searching, but the limitations of the **database** contents make the results somewhat incomplete. Since the **databases** are available on two online hosts, I will describe generic searches, highlighting the specific host' ...on any other field in the record. The most commonly used fields for searching are **patent assignee** (PA) and the **patent** "numbers." The company should be searched in the PA field using a variety of names...

...experience is that the company name can appear in several ways. There is no authority list or **company** code; CD uses whatever name appears on the application. Using the company name is, of...

...into the MACCS software, also by MDL, onto a VAX. I have been using this **database** on the VAX for several months. All of the searches described above can be run...

... straightforward. As long as both the searcher and search recipient understand the limitations of the **database**, it can be an excellent first stop in pharmaceutical information retrieval.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Special thanks to...

DESCRIPTORS: **Data bases** ;

20/3,K/49 (Item 1 from file: 13)
DIALOG(R)File 13:BAMP
(c) 2003 Resp. DB Svcs. All rts. reserv.

1116734 Supplier Number: 01899724 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
The Better Mousetrap: A Comparison of Two Top Internet Patent Sites, And Why I Still Search Patents Online
(Article compares two new Internet patent search **databases**, available from the USPTO and IBM; however, paid search online continues to offer advantages)
Article Author(s): Lambert, Nancy
Searcher, v 7, n 3, p 48-53
March 1999
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ISSN: 1070-4795 (United States)
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 3439

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
(Article compares two new Internet patent search **databases**, available from the USPTO and IBM; however, paid search online continues to offer advantages)

ABSTRACT:
Presented is a comparison on two patent search **databases**, one from the US Patent and Trademark Office, <http://www.uspto.gov>, and the other...
...and priority numbers. Article mentions the other similarities and differences between the two patent search **databases**.

TEXT:
by Nancy Lambert

Senior Information Analyst

Chevron Research and Technology Company

Two more patent search **databases** appeared on the Internet late last year. One is the long-wished-for full-text...

...some nice bells and whistles of its own.

Given the proliferation of Internet sites, both **databases** and gateways to other resources, the time has come to talk about the different requirements ...

...to a page that gives you the choice between the old front-page and AIDS **databases** and the new full-text **database**. To reach the free IBM site, go to <http://www.patents.ibm.com>. To reach...
...will also describe the search engines briefly.

-----Patent Numbers-----

Patent number searching on the PTO **database** is very simple, since the search page gives format examples for all the different kinds...all the subject text and only the subject text. (Nor have most other Internet patent **databases**.) When you want to search patent text, you search either

individual text fields (title, abstract...

...phrases separately.

This is, to put it mildly, a serious weakness in a full-text **database** and gives you a lot of garbage when words that you want to appear in...

...The PTO says it has done this because of systems limitations, not because the commercial **database** producers and online hosts insisted on it. The PTO also plans to add enhancements. So...

...sites are introducing "pink dots": identifiers for patents whose owners have made them available for **licensing**. **Patent** owners may buy this service for patents they select. Eventually, at least in the paid...
...will be able to search (not just display) pink-dotted patents to produce subsets of **licensable patents** from a company or in a subject of interest. My IBM contact reports "...Mapuccino" will let you click on any patent and generate links back and forth across **cited** and **citing patents**. The computer will do iterations for as much time as you have allotted and then...

...sorting and flexible viewing of search results via a DB2-managed hit list. You may **sort patent** hits by **assignee** names (standardized via the PTO tables), IPCs, or date, among other parameters. It also lets...

...chemical indexing, both specific and generic, available on Chemical Abstracts, the IFI Uniterm and Comprehensive **databases**, Derwent WPI, PharmSearch, the American Petroleum Index patent **database**, and the host of specialty **databases** that exist for pharmaceutical and other specific areas of chemistry. That way you're searching...

...provided by expert indexers for in-depth searches. But above and beyond that, the Internet **databases** simply don't support the logic that I use to produce convenient search results for my clients. For one thing, neither the PTO **database** nor the IBM site lets me create intermediate sets of search results that I can...

...zeolites. In each subsequent tier I exclude references from all previous tiers. Some Internet patent **databases** do something similar by producing lists of search results in relevance-ranked order. But I...

...can you imagine trying to cope with the search logistics on either of these Internet **databases** ?

Of course I sometimes do free-text patent searches. And, as I've shown above...

...of U.S. patents from the mid-1970s to date for free on the PTO **database** and for a small charge on the IBM paid site. So why do I still out the information for themselves on these Web **databases** and examining the patents at Internet speeds (which seem to have gotten slower, not faster...

...some pages of comments from the public on the PTO's expansion of its free **databases**. Not surprisingly, most of the comments are favorable and state how useful this service will...

...access to it. The bulk of the unfavorable comments express the fear of the private **database** producers and online hosts that this substantial free resource will damage their ability to compete...
...on the Internet." It's not clear if the remarker refers to professional searchers or **database** producers/online hosts. But speaking as a searcher, I'm delighted to see these resources...

...information and can't afford the sort of services that I provide with the indexed **databases**.

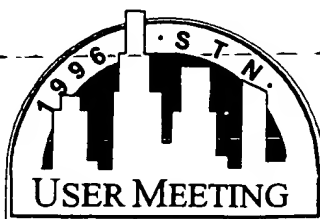
I just hope my **databases** and online hosts survive so that I'm not stuck with having to use only...

Patent Searching on STN:

Focus on Derwent Patents Citation Index

This session is for you if...

- ☐ you want to learn about the value of citations in patent documents
- ☐ you wish to know how the Derwent Patents Citation Index file may enhance prior art patent searches.
- ☐ you want to learn how to conduct competitive intelligence searches
- ☐ you want to know whether your competitors infringe on your patents



Patent Searching:

Derwent Patents Citation Index (DPCI)

Session Agenda

- Overview of the Derwent Patent Citation Index
 - Contents
 - Coverage
 - Pricing
- Database structure of DPCI
- Major uses of the DPCI
 - Prior Art
 - Challenges
 - Competitive Intelligence
 - Infringement Searching
 - Technology Trends

Citations in Patent Documents

- ◆ Citations in patent documents are
 - References to other patent documents
 - References to all types of literature
- ◆ Citations in patent documents may stem from
 - Inventor
 - to put his invention in perspective to existing technology and to prove the novelty and the inventive step of his invention
 - Examiner
 - to assess the novelty of the invention and thus to grant or reject the patent application

Citing and cited documents are closely related by a common technological subject

Contents

- Patent family data from the Derwent World Patents Index
- Cited Patents (from Examiner and Inventor)
- Cited Literature (from Examiner and Inventor)
- Patents citing the master patent family
- 1.6 mio records with more than 24 mio citations
- Weekly updates with appr. 60,000 citations

Coverage

1. Ongoing Data

- From Derwent Week 9418 (mid-May 94) to date
- Examiner and Inventor Citations
- 16 patent-issuing authorities:

Austria (AT)	Australia (AU)
Belgium (BE)	Canada (CA)
European Patent Office (EU)	France (FR)
Germany (DE)	Japan (JP)
Netherlands (NL)	New Zealand (NZ)
South Africa (ZA)	Sweden (SE)
Switzerland (CH)	United Kingdom (GB)
United States (US)	WIPO / PCT (WO)

2. Backfile Data

Citations from examiners:

- **EP** and **WO** citations from 1978 to date (patents only)
- **US** citations from 1983 to date (patents and literature)
- Addition of backdata from **DE** and **GB** is planned

Access to DPCI on STN

FILE DPCI

FILE LDPCI (Learning file with 110,109 records for training purposes)

Pricing

=> HELP COST

STN International Fees and Prices, Effective Apr 15, 1996

DPCI ----	U.S. Dollars -----
Connect Hour Fee (per hour) .	90.00
SDI run	13.00
Display Fee (per answer)	
- CDP (Cited Patents)	2.00
- CGP (Citing Patents)	2.00
- BRIEF.D	4.00
- BRIEF.G	4.00
- BASIC	4.00
- BIB, IBIB, FAM	4.00
- ALL, ALLB, IALL	5.00
- TRIAL, SCAN, IPC	FREE
Print Fee (per answer)	
- CDP (Cited Patents)	2.40
- CGP (Citing Patents)	2.40
- BRIEF.D	4.40
- BRIEF.G	4.40
- BASIC	4.40
- BIB, IBIB, FAM	4.40
- ALL, ALLB, IALL	5.40
- TRIAL, SCAN, IPC	0.40

SDI Frequency: weekly

LDPCI: connect hour fee: 33 \$, no display fees

Database Structure of the Derwent Patents Citation Index

A DPCI record consists of 3 major parts:

Part 1: Master patent family data from the Derwent World Patents Index (DWPI)

- DWPI Accession Number = DPCI Accession Number
- Derwent Title
- Patent assignee and Inventor
- Bibliographic data of patent family
- Derwent Classification
- International Patent Classification (IPC)

⇒ Field codes are identical to those used in DWPI (WPIDS/WPINDEX)

Part 2: Patents and Literature cited by the master patent family

- tables sorted by the patent number of the master patent
- separate tables for cited patents and cited literature
- separate tables for citations by Inventor and Examiner
- cited patents are reported with patent number and patent kind code, DWPI accession number, Assignee and Inventor
- cited literature are reported with title, author and source

Part 3: patents citing a member of the master patent family

- tables sorted by the patent number of the master patent
- separate tables for Inventor and Examiner citations
- citing patents are reported with patent number and patent kind code, DWPI accession number, Assignee and Inventor

⇒ all three parts are updated

Field Codes for SEARCHing Citation Data

A consistent system of field codes using suffixes for SEARCHing citation data has been introduced.

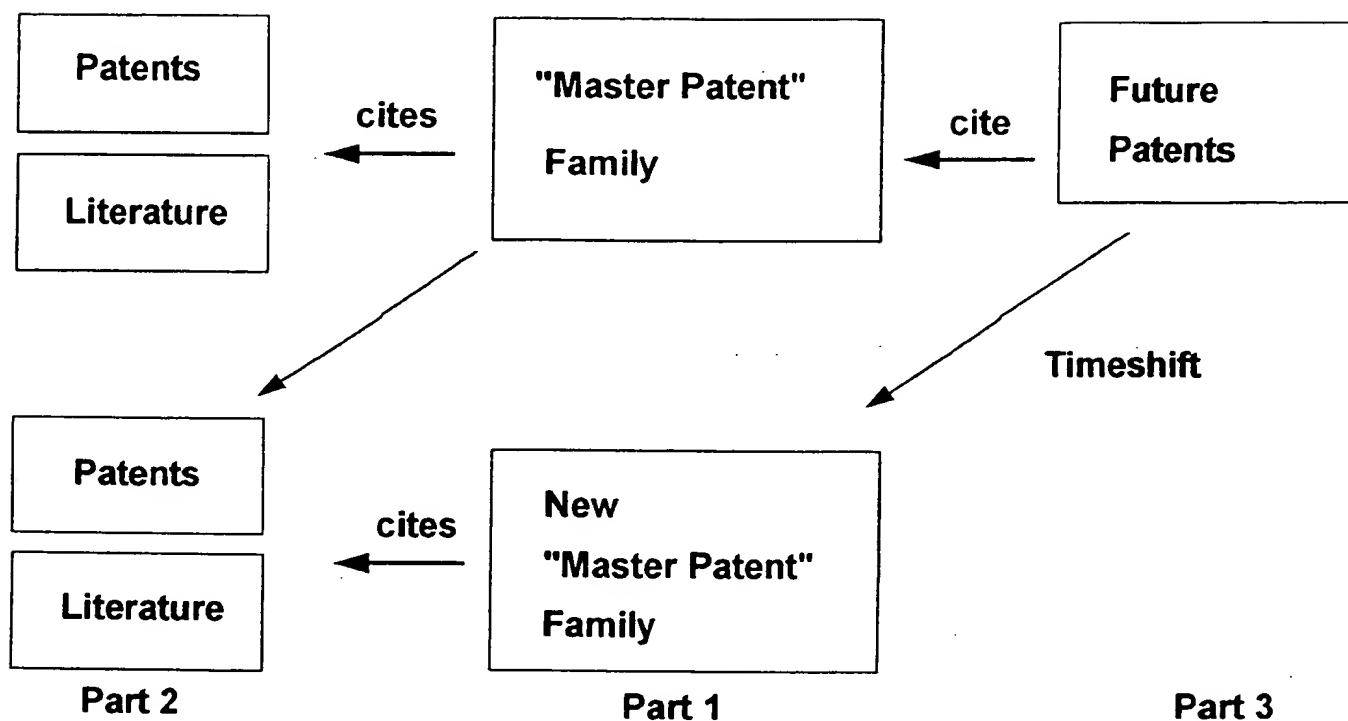
Example: Patent Assignee of citeD patents

/PA	Patent Assignee of the Master Patent family from DWPI
/PA.D	Patent Assignee, citeD patent
/PA.DI	Patent Assignee, citeD patent by Inventor
/PA.DX	Patent Assignee, citeD patent by eXaminer

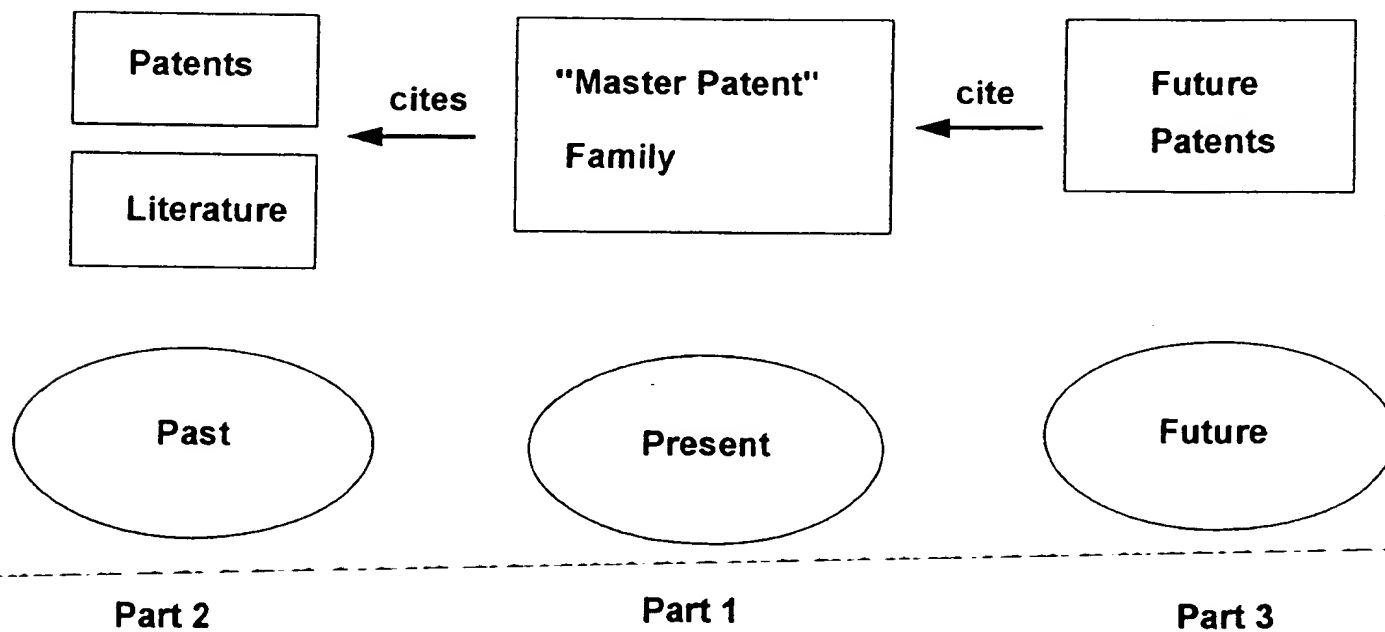
Example: Patent Number of citinG patents

/PN	Patent Number of the Master Patent family from DWPI
/PN.G	Patent Number, citinG patent
/PN.GI	Patent Number, citinG patent by Inventor
/PN.GX	Patent Number, citinG patent by eXaminer

How is the Derwent Patents Citation Index constructed ?



How is the Derwent Patents Citation Index constructed ?



DPCI record in the full display format ALL

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 1 DPCI COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 92-250361 [30] DPCI
DNN N92-191231 DNC C92-111727
TI Susceptor for crisping food in microwave oven - with substrate
having metallised layers on both faces operative sequentially layers
on both faces operative sequentially to enhance susceptor
performance.
DC A97 D14 P73 Q31 Q34 X27
IN PERRY, M R
PA (PILL) PILLSBURY CO
CYC 46
PI WO9211739 A1 920709 (9230)* EN 32 pp H05B-006-64
RW: AT BE BF BJ CF CG CH CI CM DE DK ES FR GA GB GN GR IT LU ML
MR NL SE SN TD TG
W: AU BB BG BR CA CH FI HU JP KP KR LK MC MG MW NO PL RO SD SU
AU9186647 A 920722 (9244) H05B-006-64
US5170025 A 921208 (9252) 12 pp H05B-006-80
EP-563053 A1 931006 (9340) EN H05B-006-64
R: DE FR GB
EP-563053 A4 941026 (9534) H05B-006-64
ADT WO9211739 A1 91WO-US07189 910930; AU9186647 A 91AU-0086647 910930,
91WO-US07189 910930; US5170025 A 90US-0631285 901220; EP-563053 A1
91EP-0919402 910930, 91WO-US07189 910930; EP-563053 A4 91EP-0919402
FDT AU9186647 A Based on WO9211739; EP-563053 A1 Based on WO9211739
PRAI 90US-0631285 901220
IC ICM H05B-006-64; H05B-006-80
ICS A23L-003-00; B32B-005-16; B65B-055-00; B65D-081-28; B65D-081-34
FS CPI EPI GMPI

PART 1:
*Master Patent
Family Data*

CTCS CITATION COUNTERS

*Citation counters are all range
searchable.*

PNC.DI	0	Cited Patents Count (by inventor)
PNC.DX	6	Cited Patents Count (by examiner)
IAC.DI	0	Cited Issuing Authority Count (by inventor)
IAC.DX	1	Cited Issuing Authority Count (by examiner)
PNC.GI	0	Citing Patents Count (by inventor)
PNC.GX	3	Citing Patents Count (by examiner)
IAC.GI	0	Citing Issuing Authority Count (by inventor)
IAC.GX	3	Citing Issuing Authority Count (by examiner)
CRC.I	0	Cited Literature References Count (by inventor)
CRC.X	3	Cited Literature References Count (by examiner)

PART 2:
Cited Patents
and Literature
Data

Cited by Examiner

CITING PATENT	CAT	CITED PATENT	ACCNO
EP-563053	A1	US4434197 A	84-068966/11
PA:		(NFIN-N) N F INDUSTRIES INC	
IN:		LATORRA, M N; PETRIELLO, J V	
		US4641005 A	80-70076C/40
PA:		(JAME) JAMES RIVER CORP; (RIVE-I) RIVER J;	
		(SEIF-I) SEIFERTH O E; (WADD-N) WADDINGTONS	
		CARTONS	
IN:		FRANKE, K; HASSE, W; ULLRICH, T	
		US4876427 A	90-007091/01
PA:		(WALD-N) WALDORF CORP	
IN:		MODE, D R	
		US4882463 A	90-036839/05
PA:		(SUNR) SUNTORY LTD	
IN:		HARADA, H; KYOUGOKU, N	
		US4962000 A	89-116405/16
PA:		(MINN) MINNESOTA MINING & MFG CO	
IN:		EMSLANDER, J; LARSON, C; LEPERE, P; EMSLANDER, J	
		O; LARSON, C L; LEPERE, P H	
		US4985505 A	88-316442/45
PA:		(MOBI) MOBIL OIL CORP	
IN:		GUNESIN, B Z; PINDRIS, P A	
		WO9211739 A1	US4434197 A 84-068966/11
PA:		(NFIN-N) N F INDUSTRIES INC	
IN:		LATORRA, M N; PETRIELLO, J V	
		US4641005 A	80-70076C/40
PA:		(JAME) JAMES RIVER CORP; (RIVE-I) RIVER J;	
		(SEIF-I) SEIFERTH O E; (WADD-N) WADDINGTONS	
		CARTONS	
IN:		FRANKE, K; HASSE, W; ULLRICH, T	
		US4876427 A	90-007091/01
PA:		(WALD-N) WALDORF CORP	
IN:		MODE, D R	
		US4882463 A	90-036839/05
PA:		(SUNR) SUNTORY LTD	
IN:		HARADA, H; KYOUGOKU, N	
		US4962000 A	89-116405/16
PA:		(MINN) MINNESOTA MINING & MFG CO	
IN:		EMSLANDER, J; LARSON, C; LEPERE, P; EMSLANDER, J	
		O; LARSON, C L; LEPERE, P H	
		US4985505 A	88-316442/45
PA:		(MOBI) MOBIL OIL CORP	
IN:		GUNESIN, B Z; PINDRIS, P A	

Data that belongs to one citation entry -
PN, PC, PK, AN, PA, IN - are linked by
(P) proximity

Citations by Examiner

CITING PATENT	CAT	CITED LITERATURE
US5170025	A	Microwave Packaging Symposium, Sponsored by Rutgers University Center for Packaging Science & Engineering and American Management Association Took place on Apr. 23rd, and 24th, 1990.
US5170025	A	Plastics Which Extend The Performance Of Microwave Packaging, by F. E. McFarlane and C. M. Stipe, Eastman Chemical Company Kingsport, Tenn.
US5170025	A	A group of overheads from a program by Timothy H. Begley and Henry C. Hollifield entitled Application Of A Teflon Single-Sided Migration Cell For Measuring Migration Through Microwave Susceptor Films.

CGP CITING PATENTS

UPG: 960329

Cited by Examiner

CITED PATENT	CAT	CITING PATENT	ACCNO
US5170025	A	EP-578791 A1	93-182349/22
		PA: (HUNT-N) HUNT WESSON INC	
		IN: ARCHIBALD, W E; SCRIMAGER, C G	
		US5405663 A	93-182349/22
		PA: (HUNT-N) HUNT WESSON INC	
		IN: ARCHIBALD, W E; SCRIMAGER, C G	
		WO9309945 A1	93-182349/22
		PA: (HUNT-N) HUNT WESSON INC	
		IN: ARCHIBALD, W E; SCRIMAGER, C G	

PART 3:
*Citing Patents
and Literature
Data*

DPCI record in a display format ALLB

The ALLB format (synonym STD) is the default display format and contains all data but citations briefed up and without the Examiner's Fields of Search (EXF).

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 DPCI COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 90-141302 [19] DPCI
DNC C90-062005
TI Continuous prodn. of high bulk density detergent - from particulate
starting material in high-speed mixer-densifier, then in
moderate-speed granulator-densifier.
DC D25
IN APPEL, P W; SWINKELS, P L; WAAS, M; SWINKELS, P L J
PA (UNIL) UNILEVER PLC; (UNIL) UNILEVER NV; (UNIL) LEVER BROS CO
CYC 17
PI EP-367339 A 900509 (9019)*
R: CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE
AU8943932 A 900510 (9025)
BR8905559 A 900529 (9026)
CA2001535 A 900502 (9026)
JP02173099 A 900704 (9033)
ZA8908278 A 910626 (9131)
US5133924 A 920728 (9233) 7 pp C11D-017-06
KR9305061 B1 930615 (9424) C11D-017-06
PH--26105 A 920206 (9511) C11D-017-00
CA2001535 C 950131 (9512) C11D-011-00
JP95059719 B2 950628 (9530) 7 pp C11D-017-06
EP-367339 B1 960313 (9615) EN 10 pp C11D-011-00
R: CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE
DE68925938 E 960418 (9621) C11D-011-00
ADT EP-367339 A 89EP-0202706 891026; JP02173099 A 89JP-0285978 891101;
ZA8908278 A 89ZA-0008278 891031; US5133924 A 89US-0430838 891102;
KR9305061 B1 89KR-0015842 891102; PH--26105 A 89PH-0039429 891027;
CA2001535 C 89CA-2001535 891026; JP95059719 B2 89JP-0285978 891101;
EP-367339 B1 89EP-0202706 891026; DE68925938 E 89DE-0625938 891026,
89EP-0202706 891026
FDT JP95059719 B2 Based on JP02173099; DE68925938 E Based on EP-367339
PRAI 88GB-0025659 881102; 88GB-0029346 881216
IC ICM C11D-017-06
ICS B01D-001-18; C11D-011-02; C11D-013-20
FS CPI

CTS CITATION COUNTERS

PNC.D	18	Cited Patents Count
PNC.G	34	Citing Patents Count
CRC.I	0	Cited Literature References Count (by inventor)
CRC.X	1	Cited Literature References Count (by examiner)

CDP CITED PATENTS

UPD: 960506

CITING PATENT	BY	CAT	CITED PATENT	ACCNO	PACO
EP-367339	A	Ex	EP-264049	88-106835/16	FARB
JP95059719	B2	Ex	JP63150398	A 88-215602/31	LIOY
US5133924	A	Ex	EP-219328	87-110256/16	UNIL
		Ex	EP-220024	87-117706/17	PROC
		Ex	EP-229671	87-200130/29	KAOS
		Ex	EP-339996	89-317817/44	UNIL
		Ex	GB1453697	A 74-35798V/19	UNIL
		Ex	GB1517713	76-36393X/20	UNIL
		Ex	JP61006989	86-052745/08	SAOL
		Ex	US3304355	A	
		Ex	US4372868	A 81-76064D/42	HENK
		Ex	US4587031	84-289237/47	HENK
		Ex	US4726908	A 86-219360/34	HENK
		Ex	US4828721	A 89-165104/22	COLG
		Ex	US4846409	A 88-106835/16	FARB
		Ex	US4869843	A 87-200130/29	KAOS
		Ex	US4923628	A 87-110256/16	UNIL
		Ex	US4925585	A 90-009178/02	PROC

REN LITERATURE CITATIONS UPR: 951102

CITING PATENT	BY	CAT	CITED LITERATURE
US5133924	A	Ex	Seifen Ole Fette Wachse Translation.

CGP CITING PATENTS

UPG: 960506

CITED PATENT	BY	CAT	CITING PATENT	ACCNO	PACO
EP-367339		In	DE4304475	A1 94-201382/25	HENK
		In	WO9413773	A1 94-217857/26	UNIL
EP-367339	A	In	EP-643129	A1 95-108501/15	PROC
		In	GB2283756	A 95-172517/23	UNIL
		In	WO9411487	A1 94-183489/22	UNIL
		In	WO9411488	A1 94-183490/22	UNIL
		In	WO9416052	A1 94-249201/30	UNIL
		In	WO9421775	A1 94-316998/39	UNIL
		In	WO9424242	A1 94-341831/42	PROC
		In	WO9424243	A1 94-341832/42	PROC
		In	WO9424244	A1 94-341833/42	PROC
		In	WO9424251	A1 94-341838/42	UNIL
		In	WO9428109	A1 95-022783/03	UNIL
		In	WO9501418	A1 95-060982/08	UNIL
		In	WO9505445	A1 95-098747/13	UNIL
		In	WO9512659	A1 95-185769/24	UNIL
US5133924	A	In	EP-643129	A1 95-108501/15	PROC
		In	US5415806	A 95-193374/25	UNIL
		In	WO9424242	A1 94-341831/42	PROC
		In	WO9424243	A1 94-341832/42	PROC
		In	WO9424244	A1 94-341833/42	PROC
		In	WO9500630	A1 95-052068/07	PROC
		In	WO9510595	A1 95-161782/21	PROC

EP-367339		Ex	EP-390251	A	90-299205/40	UNIL
		Ex	EP-420317	A	91-095761/14	UNIL
		Ex	EP-495257	A1	92-243162/30	PROC
		Ex	EP-495258	A1	92-243163/30	PROC
		Ex	WO9213054	A1	92-243405/30	PROC
		Ex	WO9301268	A1	93-019148/03	HENK
		Ex	WO9323523	A1	93-386559/48	HENK
		Ex	WO9325378	A1	94-007309/01	PROC
EP-367339	A	Ex	EP-390251	B1	90-299205/40	UNIL
		Ex	EP-420317	B1	91-095761/14	UNIL
		Ex	EP-594664	A1	93-019148/03	HENK
		Ex DX	EP-643129	A1	95-108501/15	PROC
		Ex	US5409627	A	94-316998/39	UNIL
		Ex A	WO9510595	A1	95-161782/21	PROC
US5133924		Ex	US5366652	A	95-005745/01	PROC
US5133924	A	Ex	US5415806	A	95-193374/25	UNIL
		Ex	WO9325378	A1	94-007309/01	PROC
		Ex	WO9405761	A1	94-101170/12	PROC
		Ex Y	WO9500630	A1	95-052068/07	PROC
		Ex X	WO9507338	A1	95-108501/15	PROC

DPCI record in display format BRIEF.D

The BRIEF.D format displays the Title and the Patent Assignee from the master patent family data and all the cited patent data in the long form. A corresponding display format for citing patent data (BRIEF.G) is available.

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 DPCI COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 90-090605 [12] DPCI
DNN N90-070006
TI Multipurpose hinge for foldable telephone - has flip element held
closed and open positions by enclosed cam which follows recesses in
one shaft.
DC Q33 Q47 Q62 W01
PA (MOTI) MOTOROLA INC

CDP CITED PATENTS UPD: 960429

Cited by Examiner

CITING PATENT	CAT	CITED PATENT	ACCNO
EP-367610	A	No Citations	
EP-367610	B1	DE8814708 U	
		EP-120418 A	84-238284/39
	PA:	(SIEI) SIEMENS AG	
	IN:	SCHON, S	
		GB2158328 A	85-278538/45
	PA:	(BRAN-I) BRANDENSTEIN E	
	IN:	BRANDENSTE, E	
		US2208158 A	
		US3840715 A	74-J6184V/42
	PA:	(MKIN-N) MCKINNEY MFG CO	
		US4284861 A	81-J4363D/36
	PA:	(HAGE-N) HAGER HINGE CO	
	IN:	SENFEN, D A	
US4897873	A	AT-208031	
		FR1406689 A	
		GB-976404 A	
		GB-999912 A	
		JP59135959	84-228416/37
	PA:	(FUIT) FUJITSU LTD	
		NO-103061	
		US-297734	
		US-346046	
		US2001507 A	
		US2643301 A	
		US3476886 A	
		US3551607 A	
		US4018998 A	76-H2503X/33
	PA:	(ELMG) ELMEG ELEKTRO MECHANIK GMBH; (ELME-N)	
		ELMEG ELEKTRO-MECH	
		US4471493 A	84-195229/32

WO9005421 A

PA: (SYLV) GTE BUSINESS COMMUNICATION SYST
US4577986 86-100144/15
PA: (WANG-I) WANG C Y
US4645371 A 87-072277/10
PA: (WANG-I) WANG C Y
GB-976404 A
JP59135959 84-228416/37
PA: (FUIT) FUJITSU LTD
US-346046
US2001507 A
US3476886 A
US3551607 A
US4018998 A 76-H2503X/33
PA: (ELMG) ELMG ELEKTRO MECHANIK GMBH; (ELME-N)
ELMEG ELEKTRO-MECH
US4471493 A 84-195229/32
PA: (SYLV) GTE BUSINESS COMMUNICATION SYST
US4577986 86-100144/15
PA: (WANG-I) WANG C Y

What are the Major Uses of Citations from Patent Documents

- ◆ Enhancement of Prior Art / Novelty searches
 - find relevant documents in addition to retrieval by traditional subject searching
 - relationship between citing and cited documents is provided by inventor or examiner and thus of high relevance and quality
 - no restrictions regarding time or geographical coverage (of DWPI)
- ◆ Decision Challenges
 - Find support for challenging decisions by a patent office
- ◆ Competitive Intelligence
 - Find key players of a particular subject area
- ◆ Infringement Checking
 - Monitor possible infringement on your patent portfolio
- ◆ Quantifying importance of Intellectual Property
 - Frequently cited patent documents indicate high technological impact of that invention

Improving Prior Art Searching

Subject searching can be done in DPCI using one or more of

- Keywords
- IPC (International Patent Classification) codes
- Derwent Classes

The Basic Index of the DPCI file contains a Derwent enhanced title only. For a thorough subject search the Derwent World Patents Index (Files on STN: WPINDEX/WPIDS) should be used.

Prior Art Searching Using DWPI and DPCI

Step 1 Conduct Subject Search in DWPI (Files WPINDEX/WPIDS) to obtain relevant references (e.g. answer set L1).

Step 2 Enter DPCI, select (extract and store) Derwent Accession or Patent Numbers from the DWPI answer set and search these in DPCI in one step using the SmartSELECT feature

S L1 <AN> for Derwent Accession Numbers; or
S L1 <PN> for Patent Numbers.

Alternatively, subdivide step 2 into 2 separate steps:

(i) Extract and store Derwent Accession or Patent Numbers using

SEL L1 AN 1-

SEL L1 PN 1-

(ii) Enter DPCI and search DPCI for the selected Derwent Accession or Patent Numbers

Step 3 Either:

(i) Display the Cited Patents (CDP) alone or with other fields to see the Cited Patent Number(s); or

(ii) Move to step 4(i) to smartselect and search the Cited Patents; or

(iii) Select the Cited Patents in order to retrieve abstracts from DWPI, which can be consulted for prior art information using
SEL L2 OS.D 1-
SEL L2 PN.D 1-

Step 4 Enter DWPI and search for the Patent Numbers or for the Accession Numbers

Either:

(i) Smartselect and search in one step the Cited Patent Numbers or their Accession Numbers using

S L2<PN.D>/PN

S L2<OS.D>/AN ; or

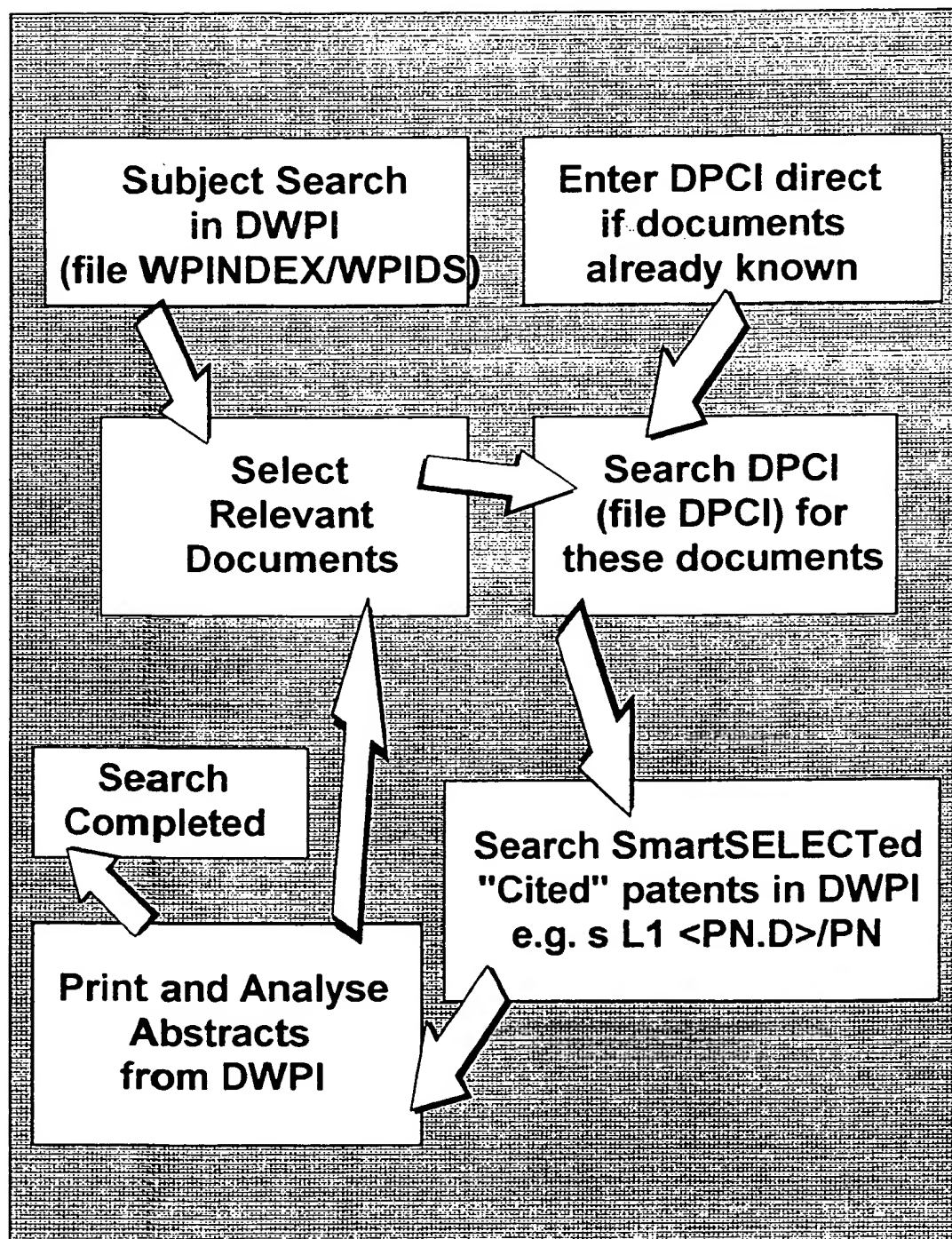
(ii) Search the Cited Patent Numbers or their Accession Numbers previously selected in DPCI (step 3(iii)) using

S E1-E#/PN

S E1-E#/AN

Step 5 Repeat Cycle by going to Step 2, if you require further prior art information.

Prior Art Searching in DWPI and DPCI



Prior Art Searching in DWPI and DPCI

General search strategy:

- Conduct a traditional subject search in the DWPI file
- Crossover accession numbers or patent numbers to the DPCI file
- Display cited patents data and evaluate these
- Obtain further information (e.g. Abstracts) to cited patents in the DWPI file

Search Query: Find patent documents about biodegradable drilling fluids. For enhanced retrieval utilize patent citation information in the DPCI file.

=> **FIL WPINDEX**

FILE 'WPINDEX' ENTERED AT 14:24:07 ON 31 MAY 96
COPYRIGHT (C) 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

FILE LAST UPDATED: 29 MAY 96 <960529/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT WEEK 9621 <199621/DW>
>>> DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX, COVERS 1963 TO DATE <<<
>>> PATENT IMAGES AVAILABLE FOR PRINT AND DISPLAY <<<
>>> PATENTS CITATION INDEX AVAILABLE AS FILE DPCI <<<

*Enter the Derwent World Patents Index
(Files: WPINDEX (Non-subscriber) /
WPIDS (Subscriber))*

*and perform a keyword search in the
Basic Index, which contains words from
the TITLE, TITLE TERMS and
ABSTRACTS.*

*NOTE: The Basic Index of DPCI
contains only the TITLE for
keyword searching.*

=> **S BIODEGRAD? AND (DRILL### FLUID# OR BOREHOLE FLUSHING FLUID# OR WELL DRILL? OR BORE FLUSHING)**

L1 44 BIODEGRAD? AND (DRILL### FLUID# OR BOREHOLE FLUSHING FLUID
OR WELL DRILL? OR BORE FLUSHING)

*Use D TRIAL to evaluate some of the
retrieved records in a free format.*

=> **D TRIAL 1-3**

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 44 WPINDEX COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 96-209777 [21] WPINDEX
DNC C96-066974
TI Prepn. of synthetic hydrocarbon liq. of low marine toxicity -
comprises double bond isomerisation of solid waxy olefin over solid
acidic catalyst at elevated temp., useful in ***well***
drilling ***fluids*** and muds.
DC A17 A97 E17 H01
IC ICM C07C-005-23
ICS C09K-007-00
MC CPI: A12-W10A; E10-J02D; H01-B06; N06-A

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 44 WPINDEX COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 96-207311 [21] WPINDEX
DNC C96-066026
TI High temp. and pressure emulsifier and viscosifier - for stabilising
brine in oil emulsions used in oil and gas industries as invert
drilling ***fluids***
DC E13 H01
IC ICM C09K-000-00
MC CPI: E10-C04L2; E10-E04L4; E10-E04L5; E33-B; H01-B06A

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 44 WPINDEX COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 96-020563 [02] WPINDEX
DNC C96-007125
TI Synthetic lubricant compsn. resistant to high temp. hydrolysis -
but ***biodegradable*** and esp. useful in well-bore
drilling ***fluids*** comprises higher pref.
non-aromatic ester, polyester, amide or polyamide..
DC A23 A97 H01 H07
IC ICM C10M-105-32
ICS C09K-007-06; C10M-105-68
MC CPI: A09-A07; A12-W10A; H01-B06; H07-A

=> FIL DPCI

FILE 'DPCI' ENTERED AT 14:26:43 ON 31 MAY 96
COPYRIGHT (C) 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

*Enter the Derwent Patents Citation
Index (file: DPCI).*

FILE LAST UPDATED: 21 MAY 96 <960521/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT DPCI WEEK 9615
PATENTS CITATION INDEX, COVERS 1978 TO DATE
>>> LEARNING FILE LDPCI AVAILABLE <<<

*SmartSELECT crossover of accession
numbers (AN) from answers (L1)
obtained in the WPINDEX file.*

=> S L1 <AN>

*** SmartSELECT INITIATED ***

*Note: Accession numbers in WPINDEX
and DPCI are identical*

FILE 'WPINDEX' ENTERED AT 14:26:50 ON 31 MAY 96
COPYRIGHT (C) 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

*SmartSELECT automatically extracts
terms (AN) from the WPINDEX file, ...*

SEL L1 1- AN
L2 SEL L1 1- AN : 44 TERMS

*... creates an answer set containing all
of the extracted terms, ...*

FILE 'DPCI' ENTERED AT 14:26:53 ON 31 MAY 96
COPYRIGHT (C) 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

*... enters the DPCI file again and
searches the extracted terms (in this
case Accession numbers).*

S L2
L3 29 L2

=> D ALLB

Display the first record in the ALLB
(STD) display format.

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 29 DPCI COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN ***95-215246*** [28] DPCI
DNC C95-099564
TI Bio-friendly drilling fluid component - made by esterification of an
oxo-process acid..
DC E17 H01
IN CAERS, R; GODWIN, A D; MATHYS, G M K; SOLLIE, T
PA (ESSO) EXXON CHEM PATENTS INC
CYC 57
PI WO9515364 A1 950608 (9528)* EN 21 pp C09K-007-06
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE
SZ
W: AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK ES FI GB GE HU JP KE
KG KP KR KZ LK LT LU LV MD MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD
SE SI SK TJ TT UA US UZ VN
AU9513119 A 950619 (9540) C09K-007-06
ADT WO9515364 A1 94WO-EP04033 941202; AU9513119 A 95AU-0013119 941202
FDT AU9513119 A Based on WO9515364
PRAI 93GB-0024834 931203
IC ICM C09K-007-06
ICS C09K-007-02
FS CPI

CTS CITATION COUNTERS

PNC.D 7 Cited Patents Count
PNC.G 0 Citing Patents Count
CRC.I 5 Cited Literature References Count (by inventor)
CRC.X 0 Cited Literature References Count (by examiner)

CDP CITED PATENTS UPD: 960430

CITING PATENT	BY CAT	CITED PATENT	ACCNO	PACO
WO9515364	A1 In	EP-374671	A 90-194905/26	BARO-N
	In	EP-374672	A 90-194333/26	BARO-N
	In	EP-386636	A 90-276694/37	HENK
	In	EP-386638	A 90-276696/37	HENK
WO9515364	A1 Ex Y	EP-371671	A 90-173024/23	MTAI
	Ex Y	EP-374672	A 90-194333/26	BARO-N
	Ex Y	EP-386636	A 90-276694/37	HENK
	Ex Y	EP-386638	A 90-276696/37	HENK
	Ex Y	EP-398113	A 90-349916/47	HENK
	Ex YA	WO9323491	A 93-386530/48	ESSO

These cited patents are
supposed to be closely
related to the citing patent
document.

More information to these
patent documents, incl. a
Derwent Abstract can be
found in the DWPI file.

CITING PATENT	BY	CAT	CITED LITERATURE
WO9515364	A1	In	Kirk-Othmer, Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, 3rd Edition, Vol. 4, pp 863 to 871
WO9515364	A1	In	Kirk-Othmer, Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, 3rd Edition, Vol. 9, pp 291 to 310
WO9515364	A1	In	Houben-Weil, Methoden der Organische Chemie, 4 Edition, Band V/3, pp 862 to 873
WO9515364	A1	In	W.J. Hickinbottom, "Reactions of Organic Compound" (Longmans, Green 1959), pp 291 to 294
WO9515364	A1	In	"Neoacids - Properties, Chemistry and Applications", Exxon Chemical Americas, 1989

=> D 8 ALLB

Display of a further record retrieved.

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 29 DPCI COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN ***94-199484*** [24] DPCI
DNC C94-091107
TI Prepn. of branched chain carboxylic ester for use in lubricant(s) and functional fluid(s) - by reacting olefin oligomer, carbon monoxide and aliphatic alcohol in presence of noble metal catalyst and inorganic acid.
DC A97 E17 H07 H08
IN LILJE, K C; SENARATNE, K P A
PA (ALBL) ALBEMARLE CORP
CYC 1
PI US5322633 A 940621 (9424)* 4 pp C10M-129-70
ADT US5322633 A 92US-0976817 921116
PRAI 92US-0976817 921116
IC ICM C10M-129-70
FS CPI

CTS CITATION COUNTERS

PNC.D	14	Cited Patents Count
PNC.G	0	Citing Patents Count
CRC.I	1	Cited Literature References Count (by inventor)
CRC.X	1	Cited Literature References Count (by examiner)

CITING PATENT	BY	CAT	CITED PATENT	ACCNO	PACO
US5322633	A	In	US3113167	A	
		In	US3149176	A	
		In	US3330883	A	68-87372P/00 GULF
		In	US3382291	A	68-71563P/00 MOBI
		In	US4827064	A	89-150370/20 MOBI
US5322633	A	Ex	US2964558	A	
		Ex	US3060228	A	
		Ex	US3334132	A	68-88650P/00 MOBI
		Ex	US3471532	A	68-37639Q/00 UNOC
		Ex	US4167486	A	79-69781B/38 MOBI
		Ex	US4313893	A	82-13652E/07 STAH
		Ex	US4658053	A	85-231805/38 BRPE
		Ex	US4769498	A	88-270831/38 UNIC
		Ex	US4900462	A	89-208512/29 GENE

REN LITERATURE CITATIONS UPR: 951110

CITING PATENT	BY	CAT	CITED LITERATURE
US5322633	A	In	Analytical Chemistry, Vol. 25, No. 10, p. 1466 (1953)
US5322633	A	Ex	Kirk Othmer, Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, Third Edition, vol. 4, pp. 805-806 (1978)

=> FIL WPINDEX

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=> S L3 <PN.D>/PN

*** SmartSELECT INITIATED ***

FILE 'DPCI' ENTERED AT 14:30:02 ON 31 MAY 96
COPYRIGHT (C) 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTDSEL L3 1- PN.D
L4 SEL L3 1- PN.D : 253 TERMSFILE 'WPINDEX' ENTERED AT 14:30:05 ON 31 MAY 96
COPYRIGHT (C) 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTDS L4/PN
L5 190 L4/PN=> S L5 NOT L1
L6 183 L5 NOT L1

Now, we would like to obtain further information to those patents which were cited in DPCI documents of answer set L3. Therefore, we enter the WPINDEX file.

SmartSELECT crossover of patent numbers of cited patents (field code for select is PN.D) from answer set L3 as obtained in the DPCI file.

The extracted terms have to be searched in the appropriate search field available in the WPINDEX file, which is the PN field.

After eliminating documents found by the initial subject search (L1) the answer set consist of 183 records. This is substantially more than the 44 records found in the initial search.

Records may be inspected first in a free display format (TRIAL or TI) before displaying relevant records in a format of choice.

=> D 1-3 TRIAL

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 183 WPINDEX COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 94-249186 [30] WPINDEX
DNC C94-113386
TI Drilling fluid not fluorescing in UV light - comprising synthetic hydrocarbon and surfactant, wetting agent or emulsifier.
DC A97 E19 H01
IC ICM C09K-007-06
ICS C09K-007-02
MC CPI: A04-G01E; A12-W10A; E07-A02D; E07-D04D; E10-A09B5; E10-B02; E10-C04H; E10-C04L2; E10-J02C4; H01-B06B

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 183 WPINDEX COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 94-247977 [30] WPINDEX
DNN N94-195904 DNC C94-112873
TI Oil-based wellbore fluid, esp. drilling fluid - in which oil is specified non-toxic white mineral oil.
DC A97 H01 Q49
IC ICM C09K-007-06; E21B-043-00
MC CPI: A12-W10A; H01-B06B

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 183 WPINDEX COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 92-208234 [25] WPINDEX
CR 94-241041 [29]
DNC C92-094589
TI Drilling fluid loss reducing additive - comprises comminuted rice and comminuted peanut hulls and opt. polymers to further reduce fluid loss.
DC A97 H01
IC ICM C09K-007-02
ICS C09K-007-06
MC CPI: A03-A05; A12-W02A; A12-W10A; H01-B06

The IBRIEF display format consists of Derwent TITLE, Derwent Class, Patent Assignee and Inventor plus the Basic Abstract. The indented format provides spelled-out text labels of the field codes.

=> D IBRIEF

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 183 WPINDEX COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94-249186 [30] WPINDEX
DOC. NO. CPI: C94-113386
TITLE: Drilling fluid not fluorescing in UV light - comprising synthetic hydrocarbon and surfactant, wetting agent or emulsifier.
DERWENT CLASS: A97 E19 H01
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MIDR-N) MI DRILLING FLUIDS CO
BASIC ABSTRACT:
WO 9416030 A UPAB: 940914
An oil-based drilling fluid comprises (a) a continuous phase comprising a synthetic hydrocarbon with mol.wt. 120-1000 synthesised from a 2-14C olefin, and (b) as additive a surfactant, wetting agent and/or emulsifier.
An additive for an oil-based drilling fluid comprises a surfactant, emulsifier or wetting agent, which is not fluorescent in UV light. The synthetic hydrocarbon is an oligomer of ethylene, propylene, butene-1, isobutene, hexene, heptene, octene, nonene, decene, and/or dodecene or derivs.
ADVANTAGE - The fluid is not fluorescent in UV light, and thus does not interfere with detection of oil or gas in the drilling fluid by UV examination.
Dwg.0/3

=> D 2 IBRIEF

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 183 WPINDEX COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94-247977 [30] WPINDEX
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N94-195904
DOC. NO. CPI: C94-112873
TITLE: Oil-based wellbore fluid, esp. drilling fluid - in
which oil is specified non-toxic white mineral oil.
DERWENT CLASS: A97 H01 Q49
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (UNOC) UNION OIL CO CALIFORNIA
BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 5333698 A UPAB: 940914

Wellbore fluid (I) comprises: (A) at least one additive consisting of emulsifier wetting agent, viscosifier, weighting agent, fluid loss control agent, propanant for use in hydraulically fracturing subterranean formations, or particulate agent for use in forming a gravel pack; and (B) a white mineral oil having (i) API gravity greater than 35 at 15.6 deg.C; (ii) at least 95 wt.% cpds. contg. 14 or more C atoms; and (iii) pour point at least -30 deg.C. API gravity is 35-50, or 35.75-44.5. n-Paraffinic content is greater than 5, or greater than 20, wt.%. Total paraffinic content is greater than 25, e.g. 35-58, wt.%. Mononaphthenic content is 20-50, or 29-43 wt.%. Polynaphthenic content is 3-30, or 13-22 wt.%. Total naphthenic content is 30-75, or 42-65 wt.%. (B) contains at least 24, or at least 85 wt.% C18+ cpds., and less than 30, or less than 5 wt.% 15C+ cpds. Aromatic content is less than 0.5, or 0.2 wt.%.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) is esp. a drilling fluid, of use (claimed) in drilling a borehole into a subterranean formation in an oil or gas recovery operation; it may be a completion, packer or fracturing fluid. The drilling fluid is based on oil (B) which is inexpensive, readily available, FDA approved, and non-toxic.
Dwg.0/0

=> D 5 IBRIEF

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 183 WPINDEX COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92-080060 [10] WPINDEX
DOC. NO. CPI: C92-037097
TITLE: Environmentally compatible surfactant
alkyl-glucoside cpds. - useful as emulsifiers in
bore-flushing agents or other borehole treatment
fluids.
DERWENT CLASS: E13 H01
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (HENK) HENKEL KGAA
BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 9202594 A UPAB: 931006

Environmentally compatible surface-active alkylglucoside cpds. are used as emulsifiers of water oil or oil water type in fluid, pumpable bore-flushing agents or other borehole treatment fluids, which have a closed or disperse oil phase with an aq. phase and are suitable for the non-polluting exploitation of natural deposits of

o o o

alkyl; Z = one or more of aldoses or ketoses, esp. hexose or pentose units; and n = 1-10 (esp. 1.1-5 and 1.2-2.5). Alkylglycoside cpds. are used in amts. of 0.1-10 (esp. 1-3) wt. % (based on the sum of water and oil) and have flash points of at least 100 (pref. above 135) deg. C.

ADVANTAGE - Oil water and water oil type emulsifiers are used together with O/W phases, in which the oil phases have an increased ecological compatibility and esp. can be degraded by natural processes.

0/0

Competitive Intelligence

General search strategy:

- Search for the subject of interest
- Analyse the cited patents in DPCI
- Select on the patent assignee field(s) of cited patents, i.e. PA.D and/or PACO.D
- Display list of important companies

Search Query: Genentech Inc. is very active in the field of genetic engineering. Find companies which also show a high patent activity in that area and thus are competitors to Genentech.

=> FIL DPCI

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Enter the DPCI file

=> S C12N-015/IC AND (GENENTECH/PA OR GETH/PACO)

12114 C12N-015/IC
(C12N015/IC)

350 GENENTECH/PA

350 GETH/PACO

(GETH/PACO)

L1 206 C12N-015/IC AND (GENENTECH/PA OR GETH/PACO)

Search the International Patent Classification for „Genetic engineering“ (C12N-015) combined with with Genentech as Patent Assignee (PA) and its corresponding Derwent Company Code (PACO).

=> D BRIEF.D 5

Display the cited patent data using the BRIEF:D format.

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 206 DPCI COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 95-052082 [07] DPCI

DNC C95-023923

TI Relaxin prodn. from non-natural recombinant prorelaxin - by cleavage of leader and C peptide chain, also new prorelaxin and related DNA, vectors etc..

DC B04 D16

PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC

Cited by Inventor

CITING PATENT CITED PATENT ACCNO

WO9500645 A2 AU-561670
EP-101309 A 84-050918/09
PA: (FLOR-N) HOWARD FLOREY INST EXPERIMENTAL
PHYSIOLOGY; (FLOR-N) FLOREY HOWARD INST;
(FLOR-N) FLOREY INST EXPERIMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY
IN: HUDSON, P J; NIAL, H D; SHINE, J; TREGAR, G W
EP-112149 A 84-160129/26
PA: (FLOR-N) FLOREY INST EXPERIMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY;
(FLOR-N) FLOREY H INST EXPER; (FLOR-N) FLOREY
HOWARD INST
IN: HUDSON, P J; NIAL, H D; TREGAR, G W; TREGAR, G W
EP-230869 A 87-215138/31
PA: (KABI) KABIGEN AB; (KABI) KABI PHARMACIA AB
IN: ABRAHMSSEN, L; MOKS, T; NILSSON, B; UHLEN, M;
ABRAHMSSEN, L
US4565249 A 86-041628/06
PA: (MOBI) MOBIL OIL CORP
IN: PEBDANI, F N; SHU, W R
US4656249 A 84-030358/06
PA: (FLOR-N) FLOREY H INST EXPER; (TREG-I) TREGAR G
W
IN: DU, Y C; HUGH, D N
US4663283 A 81-74186D/41
PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC
IN: HEYNEKER, H L; KLEID, D G; MIOZZARI, G F;
YANSURA, D G
US4683195 A 86-326883/50
PA: (CETU) CETUS CORP; (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO
AG F
IN: ARNHEIM, N; ERLICH, H A; HORN, G T; MULLIS, K B;
SAIKI, R K; SCHARF, S J
US4758516 A 84-160129/26
PA: (FLOR-N) FLOREY INST EXPERIMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY;
(FLOR-N) FLOREY H INST EXPER; (FLOR-N) FLOREY
HOWARD INST
IN: HUDSON, P J; NIAL, H D; TREGAR, G W; TREGAR, G
W
US4871670 A 84-050918/09
PA: (FLOR-N) HOWARD FLOREY INST EXPERIMENTAL
PHYSIOLOGY; (FLOR-N) FLOREY HOWARD INST;
(FLOR-N) FLOREY INST EXPERIMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY
IN: HUDSON, P J; NIAL, H D; SHINE, J; TREGAR, G W
US4946783 A 90-260351/34
PA: (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE
IN: BECKWITH, J R; STRAUCH, K L
US5023321 A 84-160129/26
PA: (FLOR-N) FLOREY INST EXPERIMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY;
(FLOR-N) FLOREY H INST EXPER; (FLOR-N) FLOREY
HOWARD INST
IN: HUDSON, P J; NIAL, H D; TREGAR, G W; TREGAR, G
W
US5166191 A 92-414995/50
PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC
IN: CRONIN, M; OSHEROFF, P L; THOMAS, G R; WARD, D G
WO9002798 A 90-115987/15
PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC
IN: ANDERSON, S; BENNETT, W F; BOTSTEIN, D; HIGGINS,
D L; PAONI, N F; ZOLLER, M J; BENNETT, W E;
ZOLLER, M
WO9013659 A 90-361494/48
PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC
IN: HENNER, J D; VANDLEN, I R; WIKINS, A J; YANSURA,
G D; HENNER, D J; VANDLEN, R I; WIKINS, J A;
YANSURA, D G; VANDLEN, R L; WILKINS, J A;
YANSURA, D

=> SET SMA ON
SET COMMAND COMPLETED

=> SEL L1 1- PA.D PACO.D

*** SmartSELECT INITIATED ***

L2 SEL L1 1- PA.D PACO.D : 1083 TERMS

=> D PA.D

L2 SEL L1 1- PA.D PACO.D : 1083 TERMS

TERM #	# OCC	# DOC	% DOC	PA.D PACO.D
2	421	112	54.37	GENENTECH INC/PA.D
4	100	32	15.53	UNIV CALIFORNIA/PA.D
6	87	17	8.25	BEECHAM GROUP PLC/PA.D
11	57	31	15.05	CETUS CORP/PA.D
12	48	23	11.17	BIOGEN NV/PA.D
14	45	22	10.68	HARVARD COLLEGE/PA.D
16	44	14	6.80	GENETICS INST INC/PA.D
20	33	12	5.83	CHIRON CORP/PA.D
23	33	9	4.37	ZYMOGENETICS INC/PA.D
25	30	14	6.80	CELLTECH LTD/PA.D
26	30	7	3.40	NOVO-NORDISK AS/PA.D

=> D PACO.D

L2 SEL L1 1- PA.D PACO.D : 1083 TERMS

TERM #	# OCC	# DOC	% DOC	PA.D PACO.D
1	422	112	54.37	GETH/PACO.D
3	100	32	15.53	REGC/PACO.D
5	94	18	8.74	BEEC/PACO.D
7	65	26	12.62	BIOJ/PACO.D
8	63	31	15.05	CETU/PACO.D
9	63	25	12.14	HOFF/PACO.D
10	60	8	3.88	NOVO/PACO.D
13	45	22	10.68	HARD/PACO.D
15	44	14	6.80	GEMY/PACO.D
17	37	10	4.85	BOEH/PACO.D

=> SET SMA OFF
SET COMMAND COMPLETED

=> SEL L2 26

E1 THROUGH E1 ASSIGNED

=> DIS SEL E1

E#	FILE	FREQUENCY	TERM
E1	DPCI	30	NOVO-NORDISK AS/PA.D

=> S E1 AND L1

890 "NOVO-NORDISK AS"/PA.D
L3 7 "NOVO-NORDISK AS"/PA.D AND L1

The SmartSELECT feature on STN allows us to create statistics on the companies which are cited in Genentech patents found in L1. The SELECT fields are PA:D (cited patents patent assignee) and PACO.D (cited patents company codes)

Display the patent assignee names according to occurrence

Display the Derwent company codes according to occurrence

We are interest in the cited patents from Novo-Nordisk AS. Therefore, we SELECT the corresponding term number of that entry from the list (26). SEARCH the term and restrict the search to the answers which are contained in L1.

=> D BRIEF.D

We display one of the 7 records.

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 DPCI COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 93-214167 [26] DPCI
DNC C93-095062
TI Tissue plasminogen activator variants - having aminoacid other than
isoleucine at position 276 of wild-type T-PA, or enhanced fibrin
specificity.
DC B04 D16
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC

CDP CITED PATENTS UPD: 960311

Cited by Examiner

CITING PATENT	CAT	CITED PATENT	ACCNO
EP-618964	A1	EP-199574 A 86-280715/43	
		PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC	
		IN: HEYNEKER, H L; VE HAR, G A; BLABER, M	
		EP-241209 A 87-286053/41	
		PA: (BEEC) BEECHAM GROUP PLC	
		IN: BROWNE, M J B; ROBINSON, J H B	
		EP-292009 A 88-331589/47	
		PA: (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC	
		IN: FORSTER, D C; INSLEY, M Y; KUMAR, A A;	
		MULVIHILL, E R; OHARA, P J; RAO, D D	
		EP-293934 A 88-347625/49	
		PA: (EISA) EISA CO LTD; (NOVO) NOVO IND AS; (ZYMO)	
		ZYMOGENETICS INC; (EISA) EISAI CO LTD; (NOVO)	
		NOVO-NORDISK AS	
		IN: HASHIMOTO, A; IKEDA, Y; MULVIHILL, E R; NEXO, B	
		A; SUZUKI, S; YOSHITAKE, S; YUZURIHA, T	
		US4753879 A 86-081638/12	
		PA: (BIOJ) BIOGEN NV	
		IN: ROSA, J J; ROSA, M D	
		US4766075 A 83-816270/46	
		PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC	
		IN: GOEDEL, D V N; KOHR, W J; PENNICA, D; VE HAR, G	
		A; GOEDEL, D V	
		US4935237 A 89-039652/05	
		PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC	
		IN: HIGGINS, D L; HOLMES, W E; HOTCHKISS, A J	
		US5037752 A 91-252065/34	
		PA: (MONS) MONSANTO CO	
		IN: BELL, L D; MAYER, E J; PALMIER, M O; TOLUNAY, H	
		E; WARREN, T G; WUN, T C	
		US5073494 A 86-280715/43	
		PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC	
		IN: HEYNEKER, H L; VE HAR, G A; BLABER, M	
		US5147643 A 86-280715/43	
		PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC	
		IN: HEYNEKER, H L; VE HAR, G A; BLABER, M	
		WO8810119 A 89-023703/03	
		PA: (GEMY) GENETICS INST INC	
		IN: AHERN, T J; LARSEN, G R	
WO9312225	A1	EP-199574 A 86-280715/43	
		PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC	
		IN: HEYNEKER, H L; VE HAR, G A; BLABER, M	
		EP-241209 87-286053/41	
		PA: (BEEC) BEECHAM GROUP PLC	
		IN: BROWNE, M J B; ROBINSON, J H B	
		EP-292009 88-331589/47	
		PA: (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC	
		IN: FORSTER, D C; INSLEY, M Y; KUMAR, A A;	
		MULVIHILL, E R; OHARA, P J; RAO, D D	
		EP-293934 88-347625/49	

PA: (EISA) EISA CO LTD; (NOVO) NOVO IND AS; (ZYMO)
 ZYMOGENETICS INC; (EISA) EISAI CO LTD; (NOVO)
 NOVO-NORDISK AS
 IN: HASHIMOTO, A; IKEDA, Y; MULVIHILL, E R; NEXO, B
 A; SUZUKI, S; YOSHITAKE, S; YUZURIHA, T
 US4753879 A 86-081638/12
 PA: (BIOJ) BIOGEN NV
 IN: ROSA, J J; ROSA, M D
 US4766075 A 83-816270/46
 PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC
 IN: GOEDDEL, D V N; KOHR, W J; PENNICA, D; VEHAR, G
 A; GOEDDEL, D V
 US4935237 A 89-039652/05
 PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC
 IN: HIGGINS, D L; HOLMES, W E; HOTCHKISS, A J
 US5037752 A 91-252065/34
 PA: (MONS) MONSANTO CO
 IN: BELL, L D; MAYER, E J; PALMIER, M O; TOLUNAY, H
 E; WARREN, T G; WUN, T C
 US5073494 A 86-280715/43
 PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC
 IN: HEYNEKER, H L; VEHAR, G A; BLABER, M
 US5147643 A 86-280715/43
 PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC
 IN: HEYNEKER, H L; VEHAR, G A; BLABER, M
 W08810119 A 89-023703/03
 PA: (GEMY) GENETICS INST INC
 IN: AHERN, T J; LARSEN, G R

=> SET EXPAND CONT
 SET COMMAND COMPLETED

=> SEL L3 OS.D 1-
 E2 THROUGH E92 ASSIGNED

=> FIL WPINDEX
 COPYRIGHT (C) 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

*We select the Derwent Accession
 numbers of the cited patents.*

*And SEARCH those in the WPINDEX
 file combined with the NOVO company
 code.
 In the DWPI, we then have the
 possibility to look at the Abstracts.*

=> S E2-E92/AN AND NOVO/PACO
 L4

8 (86-280715/AN OR 86-081638/AN OR 87-286053/AN OR 88-331589
 /AN OR 88-347625/AN OR 87-179666/AN OR 89-023703/AN OR 90-
 016567/AN OR 84-160103/AN OR 86-252356/AN OR 87-229780/AN
 OR 88-015923/AN OR 88-184695/AN OR 88-347627/AN OR 90-1159
 87/AN OR 81-36684D/AN OR 84-140536/AN OR 87-158923/AN OR 8
 7-235355/AN OR 88-316378/AN OR 89-001503/AN OR 89-017204/A
 N OR 89-039648/AN OR 74-13200V/AN OR 83-816270/AN OR 86-29
 3027/AN OR 69-62658Z/AN OR 75-10438W/AN OR 82-59776E/AN OR
 84-049331/AN OR 85-122479/AN OR 86-253638/AN OR 88-251970
 /AN OR 88-300910/AN OR 76-22590X/AN OR 77-36325Y/AN OR 82-
 54906E/AN OR 82-70599E/AN OR 83-802735/AN OR 85-191681/AN
 OR 85-251013/AN OR 89-039652/AN OR 90-304988/AN OR 91-2520
 65/AN OR 68-27348Q/AN OR 68-27384Q/AN OR 72-01078T/AN OR 7
 3-04460U/AN OR 75-05093W/AN OR 77-56085Y/AN OR 77-64945Y/A
 N OR 77-74455Y/AN OR 78-33415A/AN OR 78-51510A/AN OR 78-84
 518A/AN OR 78-85748A/AN OR 79-06068B/AN OR 80-03854C/AN OR
 80-14625C/AN OR 80-45329C/AN OR 80-76695C/AN OR 81-04117D
 /AN

=> D BRIEF

Display of the first record in the BRIEF
format, incl. the Abstract.

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 8 WPINDEX COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN ***90-016567*** [03] WPINDEX
DNC C90-007152

TI New tissue plasminogen activator (t-PA) analogue - with higher
fibrin selectivity than native t-pa, useful for treating infarction,
thrombosis and embolism.

DC B04 D16

PA (***NOVO***) NOVO-NORDISK AS

AB EP 351246 A UPAB: 930928

Novel tissue plasminogen activator (t-PA) analogue (I), in
inactivated one-chain form capable of being converted to the active
two-chain form, is modified in the region from position 414 to
position 419, or from position 419 to position 426, or from position
426 to position 433. DNA construct comprising a DNA sequence
encoding (I) is also claimed. Prepn. of (I) is also claimed (see
below).

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) is useful for treatment of diseases or
disorders associated with the formation of thrombi in blood vessels,
e.g. infarctions, thrombosis and embolism. Dosage is 100-200 mg.

(I), in the one-chain form, exhibits the properties of a proenzyme,
however, on plasmin-catalysed cleavage of the one-chain (I), the
activity of the two-chain form is fully retained. Compared to native
t-PA, this results in a fibrinolytic agent with a higher fibrin
selectivity, as the fibrinogenolytic activity induced by (I) is
reduced relative to that induced by native one-chain t-PA.

0/8

Search Query: In the 2. Example we want to analyze the competitors of Caterpillar in a particular technology, i.e. soil shifting excavators. This area of technology is defined by Derwent Manual Code X25-D01.

=> FIL WPIDS
COPYRIGHT (C) 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

=> S X25-D01/MC AND CATE/PACO
1715 X25-D01/MC
4303 CATE/PACO
(CATE/PACO)
L1 123 X25-D01/MC AND CATE/PACO

=> FIL DPCI
COPYRIGHT (C) 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

=> S L1 <PN>/PN.D

*** SmartSELECT INITIATED ***

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 11:37:18 ON 08 JUN 96
COPYRIGHT (C) 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

SET SMARTSELECT ON
SET COMMAND COMPLETED

SEL L1 1- PN
L2 SEL L1 1- PN : 375 TERMS

SET SMARTSELECT OFF
SET COMMAND COMPLETED

FILE 'DPCI' ENTERED AT 11:37:26 ON 08 JUN 96
COPYRIGHT (C) 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

S L2/PN.D
L3 162 L2/PN.D

=> SET SMA ON
SET COMMAND COMPLETED

=> SEL L3 PA PACO 1-

Derwent Manual Codes, which are searchable for eligible subscribers only, are available in the Derwent World Patents Index file (WPIDS) but not in the DPCI file.

We combine the search with the company code for Caterpillar (CATE)

In order to find and analysing all references where Caterpillar's patents retrieved in L1 are cited, we enter the DPCI file.

Patent numbers from L1 are extracted in the WPIDS file and subsequently searched in the DPCI file as cited patent numbers (PN.D) utilizing STN's SmartSELECT crossover feature.

Use the SET command SET SmartSELECT ON to use the SmartSELECT feature instead of the conventional SELECT.

Now, a statistical analysis on the Patent Assignees (PA) and the company codes (PACO) of answer set L3 is performed. Up to 5 fields can be selected in one step.

*** SmartSELECT INITIATED ***

L4 SEL L3 1- PA PACO : 223 TERMS

=> D PA

L4 SEL L3 1- PA PACO : 223 TERMS

First we display a list of the company names sorted according to the number of occurrence.

It is obvious that patent documents of Caterpillar itself are mostly cited in their own patents.

TERM #	# OCC	# DOC	% DOC	PA PACO
2	31	31	19.14	CATERPILLAR INC
3	11	11	6.79	KOMATSU SEISAKUSHO KK
6	10	10	6.17	HITACHI CONSTR MACHINERY CO LTD
8	7	7	4.32	HONDA GIKEN KOGYO KK
9	5	5	3.09	MANNESMANN REXROTH GMBH
11	4	4	2.47	TOYOTA JIDOSHA KK
15	3	3	1.85	GTY IND
16	3	3	1.85	SHIN CATERPILLAR MITSUBISHI LTD
21	2	2	1.23	AISIN SEIKI KK
22	2	2	1.23	GEODYNAMIK THURNER AB H
24	2	2	1.23	MAZDA MOTOR CORP
26	2	2	1.23	ROCHE ENG CORP
27	2	2	1.23	SAMSUNG HEAVY IND CO LTD
28	2	2	1.23	SUNDSTRAND CORP
31	2	2	1.23	TEVES GMBH ALFRED
32	2	2	1.23	TOYODA JIDOSHOKKI SEISAKUSHO
33	2	2	1.23	TOYOTA CHUO KENKYUSHO KK

=> D PACO

L4 SEL L3 1- PA PACO : 223 TERMS

The statistic on the company codes may be in some case more concise because these codes include different names and spellings of the same company.

TERM #	# OCC	# DOC	% DOC	PA PACO
1	38	36	22.22	CATE
4	11	11	6.79	KOMS
5	11	10	6.17	HITT
7	7	7	4.32	HOND
10	5	5	3.09	MANS
12	4	4	2.47	TOYT
13	4	3	1.85	GTYI-N
14	4	2	1.23	TOYX
17	3	2	1.23	GEOD-N
18	3	2	1.23	SMSU
19	3	1	0.62	SYST-N

Infringement Checking

You would like to know whether infringement might be taking place on important patents in your own patent portfolio

General search strategy:

- Search the patents of interest
- Print out the citing patents and evaluate their contents
- Set-up an SDI alert to monitor all your patents weekly

Search Query: The company Genentech Inc. would like to monitor its own patents in the area of Proteinases, derived from animal tissue as defined by the International Patent Classification code C12N009-64. A SDI profile for current awareness searching should be installed.

=> FIL DPCI

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=> S C12N-009-64/IC AND GETH/PACO

436 C12N-009-64/IC
(C12N009-64/IC)

350 GETH/PACO
(GETH/PACO)

L1 24 C12N-009-64/IC AND GETH/PACO

Enter the DPCI file and search for patent documents of Genentech in the subject area defined by the IPC code C12N-009-64 (Proteinases, derived from animal tissue, e.g. rennin). The Derwent company code of Genentech, i.e. GETH is used to restrict retrieval to patents of that company only.

=> D BRIEF.D

Display of the cited patents of the first retrieved record using format BRIEF.D

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 24 DPCI COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 94-293500 [36] DPCI
CR 89-370725 [50]; 93-404933 [50]; 95-081536 [11]
DNC C94-133776
TI DNA encoding human tissue plasminogen activator variants - used to obtain fibrinolytic agents with longer half-life and slower clearance rate from plasma.
DC B04 D16
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC

Cited by Inventor

CITING PATENT CITED PATENT ACCNO

US5346824 A AU8820795 A 89-039652/05
PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC
IN: HIGGINS, D L; HOLMES, W E; HOTCHKISS, A J
AU8928049 A 89-165647/22
PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC
IN: HOTCHKISS, A J; OCONNOR, J V; SPELLMAN, M W
AU8941946 A 90-115987/15
PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC
IN: ANDERSON, S; BENNETT, W F; BOTSTEIN, D; HIGGINS,
D L; PAONI, N F; ZOLLER, M J; BENNETT, W E;
ZOLLER, M
EP--41766 A 81-95330D/52
PA: (LEUV-N) LEUVEN RES & DEV VZW
IN: COLLEN, D J; MATSUO, O; RIJKEN, D C
EP--93619 A 83-816270/46
PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC
IN: GOEDDEL, D V N; KOHR, W J; PENNICA, D; VE HAR, G
A; GOEDDEL, D V
EP-139447 A 85-106530/18
PA: (GREC) GREEN CROSS CORP
IN: ARIMURA, H; KASAI, S; MORI, K; NISHHIDA, M;
SUYAMA, T
EP-154272 A 85-224693/37
PA: (GREC) GREEN CROSS CORP
IN: HIRAMATSU, R; KANEDA, T; NAGAI, M; NISHIDA, M;
RIMURA, H; SUYAMA, T
EP-160457 A 85-277976/45
PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC
IN: CAPON, D J; LAWN, R M; VE HAR, G A; WOOD, W I
EP-227462 A 87-179666/26
PA: (CHIR) CHIRON CORP; (BEHW) BEHRINGWERKE AG
IN: AFTING, E G; HAIGWOOD, N L; MULLENBACH, G;
PAQUES, E P; AFTING, E; PAQUES, E
EP-231624 A 87-192451/27
PA: (UPJO) UPJOHN CO; (MARO-I) MAROTTI K R
IN: MAROTTI, K R; REHBERG, E F; THERIAULT, N Y
EP-240334 A 87-279642/40
PA: (BEEC) BEECHAM GROUP PLC
IN: BROWNE, M J
EP-241208 A 87-286052/41
PA: (BEEC) BEECHAM GROUP PLC
IN: BROWNE, M J; ROBINSON, J H
EP-241209 A 87-286053/41
PA: (BEEC) BEECHAM GROUP PLC
IN: BROWNE, M J B; ROBINSON, J H B
EP-242836 A 87-300522/43
PA: (BOEF) BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH
IN: MATTES, R
EP-253241 A 88-015623/03
PA: (GREC) GREEN CROSS CORP
IN: ARIMURA, H; HIRAMATSU, R; KASAI, S; NAGAI, M;
UNO, S
EP-278776 A 88-229602/33
PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC
IN: LAWN, R M; VE HAR, G A; WION, K L
EP-307247 A 89-078706/11
PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC
IN: MATHER, J P; ULLRICH, A
JP62269688 A 87-300522/43
PA: (BOEF) BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH
IN: MATTES, R
US4935237 A 89-039652/05

PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC
 IN: HIGGINS, D L; HOLMES, W E; HOTCHKISS, A J
 US5037646 A 89-039652/05
 PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC
 IN: HIGGINS, D L; HOLMES, W E; HOTCHKISS, A J
 US5147643 A 86-280715/43
 PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC
 IN: HEYNEKER, H L; VEহার, G A; BLABER, M
 US5270198 A 93-404933/50
 PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC
 IN: ANDERSON, S; BRADY, K M; KEYT, B A; PRESTA, L G
 WO8704722 A 87-235355/33
 PA: (GEMY) GENETICS INST INC; (LARS-I) LARSEN G R
 IN: AHERN, T J; LARSEN, G R; LARSEN, G
 WO8705330 A 87-264126/37
 PA: (BERG-I) BERGH M L E; (MASI) MASSACHUSETTS INST
 TECHNOLOGY
 IN: HUBBARD, C S; RASMUSSEN, J R

Cited by Examiner

CITING PATENT	CAT	CITED PATENT	ACCNO
US5346824	A	EP--93619 A 83-816270/46	
		PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC	
		IN: GOEDDEL, D V N; KOHR, W J; PENNICA, D; VEহার, G	
		A; GOEDDEL, D V	
		EP-207589 A 86-305293/47	
		PA: (BEEC) BEECHAM GROUP PLC	
		IN: BROWNE, M J; ROBINSON, J H; TYRRELL, A W R	
		EP-225286 A 87-158923/23	
		PA: (CIBA) CIBA GEIGY AG; (CIBA) CIBA GEIGY CORP	
		IN: CHAUDHURI, B; HEIM, J; MEYHACK, B; VAN, OOSTRUM	
		J	
		EP-227462 A 87-179666/26	
		PA: (CHIR) CHIRON CORP; (BEHW) BEHRINGWERKE AG	
		IN: AFTING, E G; HAIGWOOD, N L; MULLENBACH, G;	
		PAQUES, E P; AFTING, E; PAQUES, E	
		EP-231624 A 87-192451/27	
		PA: (UPJO) UPJOHN CO; (MARO-I) MAROTTI K R	
		IN: MAROTTI, K R; REHBERG, E F; THERIAULT, N Y	
		EP-238304 A 87-265641/38	
		PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC	
		IN: HOTCHKISS, A J; SPELLMAN, M W; OCONNOR, J V	
		EP-240334 A 87-279642/40	
		PA: (BEEC) BEECHAM GROUP PLC	
		IN: BROWNE, M J	
		EP-241208 A 87-286052/41	
		PA: (BEEC) BEECHAM GROUP PLC	
		IN: BROWNE, M J; ROBINSON, J H	
		EP-241209 A 87-286053/41	
		PA: (BEEC) BEECHAM GROUP PLC	
		IN: BROWNE, M J B; ROBINSON, J H B	
		EP-242836 A 87-300522/43	
		PA: (BOEF) BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH	
		IN: MATTES, R	
		EP-253241 A 88-015623/03	
		PA: (GREC) GREEN CROSS CORP	
		IN: ARIMURA, H; HIRAMATSU, R; KASAI, S; NAGAI, M;	
		UNO, S	
		EP-266032 A 88-121133/18	
		PA: (BEEC) BEECHAM GROUP PLC	
		IN: BROWNE, M J B; ROBINSON, J H B	
		EP-352904 A 90-022541/03	
		PA: (BRBI-N) BRITISH BIO-TECHNOLOGY LTD; (BRBI-N)	
		BRIT BIO-TECHN LTD	
		IN: CRAIG, S; DAWSON, K; EDWARDS, R M; FALLON, A;	
		EDWARDS, R	
		EP-370205 A 90-165029/22	

PA: (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK; (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO
KOGYO CO LTD
IN: ITOH, S; NISHI, T; SASAKI, K; SATO, M; YASUMURA,
S
US4766075 A 83-816270/46
PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC
IN: GOEDEL, D V N; KOHR, W J; PENNICA, D; VEHAR, G
A; GOEDEL, D V
US5041376 A 91-266526/36
PA: (COLD-N) COLD SPRING HARBOR LAB; (TEXA) UNIV
TEXAS SYSTEM
IN: GALLAGHER, P; GETHING, M J; SAMBROOK, J F
WO8401960 A 84-140536/22
PA: (BEEC) BEECHAM GROUP PLC; (SMIT-I) SMITH R A G
IN: ROBINSON, J H
WO8601538 A 86-081638/12
PA: (BIOJ) BIOGEN NV
IN: ROSA, J J; ROSA, M D
WO8704722 A 87-235355/33
PA: (GEMY) GENETICS INST INC; (LARS-I) LARSEN G R
IN: AHERN, T J; LARSEN, G R; LARSEN, G
WO8912681 A 90-022541/03
PA: (BRBI-N) BRITISH BIO-TECHNOLOGY LTD; (BRBI-N)
BRIT BIO-TECHN LTD
IN: CRAIG, S; DAWSON, K; EDWARDS, R M; FALLON, A;
EDWARDS, R

=> SET SMA OFF
SET COMMAND COMPLETED

=> SEL L1 1- PN
E1 THROUGH E237 ASSIGNED

=> SEL L1 1- AN
E238 THROUGH E261 ASSIGNED

*The answer set L1 contains 24 records
with patents from Genentech. We
SELECT all patent numbers of all family
members of the entire answer set as
well as the Derwent Accession
numbers.*

=> S E1-E237/PN.D OR E238-E261/OS.D

4 EP-272928/PN.D
(EP272928/PN.D)
0 DE3316297/PN.D
(DE3316297/PN.D)

*Then we SEARCH the extracted terms
as cited patent numbers (PN.D) or as
cited Derwent records (cited other
source, OS.D).*

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0 ZA9303822/PN.D
(ZA9303822/PN.D)

L2 170 (EP-272928/PN.D OR DE3316297/PN.D OR DE3348289/PN.D OR DE3
708681/PN.D OR EP--93619/PN.D OR EP-199574/PN.D OR EP-2486
75/PN.D OR EP-307248/PN.D OR EP-342215/PN.D OR EP-365597/P
N.D OR EP-374162/PN.D OR EP-389538/PN.D OR EP-401303/PN.D
OR EP-424405/PN.D OR EP-457758/PN.D OR EP-517756/PN.D OR E
P-542869/PN.D OR EP-563280/PN.D OR ES2072251/PN.D OR GB211
9804/PN.D OR GB2173804/PN.D OR GB2189249/PN.D OR GB2191493
/PN.D OR GB2197321/PN.D OR IE--66333/PN.D OR WO9202612/PN.
D OR AU-635892/PN.D OR AU-642984/PN.D OR AU-645344/PN.D OR
AU-649765/PN.D OR AU-658909/PN.D OR AU-664469/PN.D OR AU-
665979/PN.D OR AU8314142/PN.D OR AU8656416/PN.D OR AU87700
88/PN.D OR AU8773872/PN.D OR AU8778317/PN.D OR AU8783058/P
N.D OR AU8820795/PN.D OR AU8822099/PN.D OR AU8826128/PN.D
OR AU8928049/PN.D OR AU8934148/PN.D OR AU8937448/PN.D OR A
U8941946/PN.D OR AU9173398/PN.D OR AU9184187/PN.D OR AU919
1714/PN.D OR AU9221317/PN.D OR AU9332755/PN.D OR AU9333242
/PN.D OR AU9343973/PN.D OR BR8302318/PN.D OR CA1293211/PN.
D O

=> S L2 NOT L1
L3 154 L2 NOT L1

Exclude the initial documents from L1
from the answer set.

=> S L3 NOT GETH/PACO
350 GETH/PACO
(GETH/PACO)
L4 142 L3 NOT GETH/PACO

Eliminate also all other documents with
Genentech as Patent Assignee.

=> D 1-3 BIB IC

Display a few records in the BIB format
plus the IPC codes.

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 142 DPCI COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 95-160517 [21] DPCI
DNN N95-125888
TI Toilet and its water source - has frame with mounting which under
control of spring operates and controls water source.
DC Q42
IN HENNESSY, A
PA (FLUI-N) FLUIDMASTER INC
CYC 1
PI US5406652 A 950418 (9521)* 16 pp
ADT US5406652 A 93US-0055821 930430
PRAI 93US-0055821 930430
IC ICM E03D-003-10

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 142 DPCI COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 95-155249 [20] DPCI
DNC C95-071529
TI Tissue plasminogen activator (t-PA) analogue - has increased fibrin
specificity and can be used as an antithrombotic agent..
DC B04 D16
IN NEGORO, T; SATO, H
PA (SUMU) SUMITOMO SEIYAKU KK; (SUMU) SUMITOMO PHARM CO LTD
CYC 18
PI WO9509908 A1 950413 (9520)* JA 64 pp
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
W: US
JP07143877 A 950606 (9531) 17 pp
ADT WO9509908 A1 94WO-JP01629 940930; JP07143877 A 94JP-0197635 940729
PRAI 93JP-0269983 931001; 94JP-0197635 940729
IC ICM C12N-009-64
ICS A61K-038-46; C12N-001-21; C12N-005-10; C12N-015-09

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 142 DPCI COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 95-075020 [10] DPCI
CR 93-336154 [42]
DNC C95-033353
TI Conjugate contg. drug non-covalently bonded to protein carrier -
and including ligand or anti-ligand for targetting, esp. for
controlled, targetted delivery of anticancer agents.
DC B04 B07
IN ANDERSON, D C; GUSTAVSON, L M; MORGAN, A C
PA (ANDE-I) ANDERSON D C; (GUST-I) GUSTAVSON L M; (MORG-I) MORGAN A C;
(NEOR-N) NEORX CORP
CYC 19
PI WO9503064 A1 950202 (9510)* EN 62 pp
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
W: CA JP
US5420105 A 950530 (9527) 18 pp
~~ADT WO9503064 A1 94WO-US07734 940712; US5420105 A CIP of 88US-0248456~~
880923, 93US-0095515 930726
FDT US5420105 A CIP of US5252713
PRAI 93US-0095515 930726; 88US-0248456 880923
IC ICM A61K-031-415; A61K-037-02
ICS A61K-039-44; A61K-047-42; A61K-047-48; C07K-003-08

=> D L4 2 ALL

Display the second record in the ALL
format.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 142 DPCI COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 95-155249 [20] DPCI
DNC C95-071529
TI Tissue plasminogen activator (t-PA) analogue - has increased fibrin
specificity and can be used as an antithrombotic agent..
DC B04 D16
IN NEGORO, T; SATO, H
PA (SUMU) SUMITOMO SEIYAKU KK; (SUMU) SUMITOMO PHARM CO LTD
CYC 18
PI WO9509908 A1 950413 (9520)* JA 64 pp C12N-009-64
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
W: US
JP07143877 A 950606 (9531) 17 pp C12N-009-64
ADT WO9509908 A1 94WO-JP01629 940930; JP07143877 A 94JP-0197635 940729
PRAI 93JP-0269983 931001; 94JP-0197635 940729
IC ICM C12N-009-64
ICS A61K-038-46; C12N-001-21; C12N-005-10; C12N-015-09
ICI C12N-009-64, C12R-001:19; C12N-001-21, C12R-001:19; C12N-005-10,
C12R-001:
FS CPI

EXF EXAMINER'S FIELD OF SEARCH UPE: 960328

IC WO9509908 A1 950413
C12N-15-00; C12N-9-64

CTCS CITATION COUNTERS

PNC.DI	12	Cited Patents Count (by inventor)
PNC.DX	3	Cited Patents Count (by examiner)
IAC.DI	3	Cited Issuing Authority Count (by inventor)
IAC.DX	1	Cited Issuing Authority Count (by examiner)
PNC.GI	0	Citing Patents Count (by inventor)
PNC.GX	0	Citing Patents Count (by examiner)
IAC.GI	0	Citing Issuing Authority Count (by inventor)
IAC.GX	0	Citing Issuing Authority Count (by examiner)
CRC.I	13	Cited Literature References Count (by inventor)
CRC.X	0	Cited Literature References Count (by examiner)

CDP CITED PATENTS UPD: 960328

Cited by Inventor

CITING PATENT CITED PATENT ACCNO

WO9509908	A1	EP-351246	A2	90-016567/03
		PA:	(NOVO)	NOVO-NORDISK AS
		IN:	BOEL, E; PETERSEN, L C	
		EP-366091	A	90-133060/18
		PA:	(BOEF)	BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH
		IN:	MATTES, R; STERN, A; WEIDLE, U	
		JP2087005	A	
		JP4144682	A	92-214121/26
		PA:	(SUMU)	SUMITOMO SEIYAKU KK
		JP60252422	A	85-196765/33

PA: (BEEC) BEECHAM GROUP PLC
 IN: DODD, I; ROBINSON, J H
 JP62253380 A 87-179666/26
 PA: (CHIR) CHIRON CORP; (BEHW) BEHRINGWERKE AG
 IN: AFTING, E G; HAIGWOOD, N L; MULLENBACH, G;
 PAQUES, E P; AFTING, E; PAQUES, E
 JP63501335 87-235355/33
 PA: (GEMY) GENETICS INST INC; (LARS-I) LARSEN G R
 IN: AHERN, T J; LARSEN, G R; LARSEN, G
 WO8909266 A 89-309532/42
 PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC
 IN: ANDERSON, S P; HIGGINS, D L; HOTCHKISS, A J;
 MARKS, C B
 WO9002798 A 90-115987/15 <--
 PA: (GETH) GENENTECH INC
 IN: ANDERSON, S; BENNETT, W F; BOTSTEIN, D; HIGGINS,
 D L; PAONI, N F; ZOLLER, M J; BENNETT, W E;
 ZOLLER, M
 WO9004635 A 90-164020/21
 PA: (UPJO) UPJOHN CO; (NEDE) NEDERLANDSE ORG
 TOEGEPAST; (NEDE) NED CENT ORG TNO
 IN: HATZENBUHLER, N T; MAROTTI, K; REHBERG, E F;
 VERHEIJEN, J H; MAROTTI, K R; VERHEYEN, J H;
 HATZENBUHL, N; REHBERG, E
 WO9320194 A1 93-336902/42
 PA: (SUMU) SUMITOMO PHARM CO LTD
 IN: AGUI, H; NEGORO, T; SATO, H; SUDO, Y; TAKAHASHI,
 S
 WO90000600 A

Cited by Examiner

CITING PATENT	CAT	CITED PATENT	ACCNO
WO9509908	A1 X	JP4144682 A	92-214121/26
		PA: (SUMU) SUMITOMO SEIYAKU KK	
	X	JP62272975 A	87-222882/32
		PA: (CENG) CENTRAL GLASS CO LTD; (HODO) HODOGAYA	
		CHEM CO LTD; (NIPS) NIPPON SODA CO; (NISC)	
		NISSAN CHEM IND LTD; (SAGA) SAGAMI CHEM RES	
		CENTRE; (TOYJ) TOSOH CORP; (NIPS) NIPPON SODA	
		KK; (NISC) NISSAN CHEMICAL INDS KK; (TOYJ) TOYO	
		SODA MFG KK; (TOYJ) TOYO SODA MFG CO LTD	
	IN:	NUMAO, N; TAGAWA, M; WADA, M; YAMADA, M;	
		YOKOYAMA, M	
	X	JP63160581 A	88-163037/24
		PA: (CIBA) CIBA GEIGY AG; (CIBA) CIBA GEIGY CORP	
	IN:	ALAIMO, D; ASSELBERGS, F A M; ALKAN, S;	
		CHAUDHURI, B; HEIM, J; MEYHACK, B; RAJPUT, B;	
		VAN, OOSTRUM J	

Citations by Inventor

CITING PATENT CITED LITERATURE

CITING PATENT	CITED LITERATURE
WO9509908 A1	N. ENGL. J. MED., 320, 618-627, 1989
WO9509908 A1	LC PETERSON ET AL.; BIOCHEMISTRY, 29, 3451-3457, 1990
WO9509908 A1	JC MONGE ET AL., JBC., 264, 10922-10925, 1989
WO9509908 A1	EL MADISON ET AL., PROC. NATL. ACAD. SCI USA, 87, 3530-3533, 1990;
WO9509908 A1	PENNICA ET AL., NATURE, 301, 214-221, 1983
WO9509908 A1	S YOSHITAKE ET AL., THROMB. HAEMOSTASIS, 62, 542-3, 1989
WO9509908 A1	MOLECULAR CLONING: A LABORATORY MANUAL, COLD SPRING HARBOR LABORATORY, 1982;
WO9509908 A1	MJ ZOLLER ET AL., METHODS IN ENZYMOLOGY, 100, 468, 1983
WO9509908 A1	SL BEAUCAGE ET AL., TETRAHEDRON LETTERS, 22(20), 1859, 1989
WO9509908 A1	SAIBO KOGAKU, 6, 771, 1987
WO9509908 A1	DC RIJKEN ET AL., BIOCHEMICA BIOPHYSICA ACTA, 580, 140-153, 1979
WO9509908 A1	HOLMES ET AL., BIO/TECHNOLOGY, 3, 923, 1985
WO9509908 A1	F. SANGER ET AL., PROC. NATL. ACAD. SCI. USA, 74, 5463, 1977

=> SDI

ENTER QUERY L# FOR SDI REQUEST OR (END): L4
 ELIMINATE PREVIOUSLY SEEN ANSWERS WITH EACH SDI RUN? Y/(N):
 ENTER UPDATE FIELD CODE (UP) OR ?: UPD
 ENTER SDI REQUEST NAME, (AA007/S), OR END: ENZYMES/S
 ENTER METHOD OF DELIVERY (OFFLINE), ONLINE, EMAIL, OR FAX: EMAIL
 ENTER EMAIL ID (2177K): RSP@FIZ-KARLSRUHE.DE.INTERNET
 RSP@FIZ-KARLSRUHE.DE.INTERNET
 RECEIVE DELIVERY NOTIFICATION? (Y)/N:.
 ENTER PRINT FORMAT (STD) OR ?: ALL
 HIGHLIGHT HIT TERMS? (Y)/N:.
 ENTER MAXIMUM NUMBER OF HITS TO BE PRINTED PER RUN (100):.
 SORT SDI ANSWER SET (N)/Y?:.
 SEND SDI WITH NO ANSWERS? (Y)/N: N
 ENTER SDI EXPIRATION DATE 'YYYYMMDD' OR (NONE): 19980630
 QUERY 'L3' HAS BEEN SAVED AS SDI REQUEST 'ENZYMES/S'

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 set up an current awareness search.
 When guided through the menu, you
 may choose from many options
 providing a lot of flexibility and
 customization.

Here you can choose on the delivery
 method of the SDI results. When
 choosing Email delivery to an internet e-
 mail, remember to always add the
 .INTERNET extension to your internet
 address.

Quantifying technological trends

General search strategy:

- Subject search (keyword and/or IPC)
- Sorting answers by citing patent number count (PNC.G)

Search Query: Find the most frequently cited patents reported in the Derwent Patents Citation Index file

=> FIL DPCI
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=> E 305/PNC.G

E#	FILE	FREQUENCY	TERM
E1	DPCI	1	298/PNC.G
E2	DPCI	1	303/PNC.G
E3	DPCI	1 -->	305/PNC.G
E4	DPCI	1	306/PNC.G
E5	DPCI	1	309/PNC.G
E6	DPCI	1	310/PNC.G
E7	DPCI	1	322/PNC.G
E8	DPCI	1	374/PNC.G
E9	DPCI	1	389/PNC.G
E10	DPCI	1	474/PNC.G
E11	DPCI	1	592/PNC.G

An EXPAND on the citing patents number count field (PNC.G) reveals that some patents are referenced several hundred times.

**** END OF FIELD ****

=> S E2-E11

L1 10 (303/PNC.G OR 305/PNC.G OR 306/PNC.G OR 309/PNC.G OR 310/PNC.G OR 322/PNC.G OR 374/PNC.G OR 389/PNC.G OR 474/PNC.G OR 592/PNC.G)

=> S PNC.G >300

L2 10 PNC.G >300

The field PNC.G is range searchable, so that a search for entries in that field larger than 300 gives the same result than L1.

=> SORT L2 PNC.G

SORT ENTIRE ANSWER SET? (Y)/N:.

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2

L3 10 SORT L2 PNC.G

The answer set is SORTed according to the PNC.G field.

=> D TI PA 1-5

*Now we display the Title and the Patent
Assignee of the five most cited patents
in the database.*

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 10 DPCI COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Lubricating oil compsn. carboxylic derivs. viscosity modifiers -
obtd. by reacting succinic acylating agent with amine, alcohol
and/or reactive metal or cpd..
PA (LUBR) LUBRIZOL CORP

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 10 DPCI COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Ink jet recording method - includes discharging and sputtering
recording liq. from discharge orifice in form of droplets in
response to short pulse signal.
PA (CANO) CANON KK

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 10 DPCI COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Read-out system for radiograph recorded on stimuable phosphor -
uses helium-neon laser, and photodetector with optical filter
transmitting light having wavelength between 300 and 500 nanometres.
PA (FUJF) FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 10 DPCI COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Multi-processor computer system with inter-module exchange - has
inter-processor control central storage unit, memory and
input-output channel in each module.
PA (TAND) TANDEM COMPUTERS INC

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 10 DPCI COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Ink jet recording head - with heating element at junction of liquid
inlet and inclined expulsion zone.
PA (CANO) CANON KK

Search Query: Find the most frequently cited patents in the area of genetic engineering (IPC: C12N-015).

=> S C12N-015/IC

L4 12114 C12N-015/IC.
(C12N015/IC)

SEARCH for the IPC code in question.

=> S L4 AND PNC.G >150

135 PNC.G >150
L5 6 L4 AND PNC.G >150

Restrict answers to those with a citing
patents number count of larger than
150.

=> SORT L5 PNC.G

SORT ENTIRE ANSWER SET? (Y)/N:.

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5

L6 6 SORT L5 PNC.G

SORT the answer set and DISPLAY
the Title and the Patent Assignee of the
6 most frequently cited patents
assigned to IPC C12N-015.

=> D TI PA 1-6

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 6 DPCI COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI New purified thermostable enzyme from *Thermus aquaticus* - comprises
DNA polymerase for prodn. of nucleic acid sequence from DNA or RNA
in large amounts.
PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F; (CETU) CETUS CORP

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 6 DPCI COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Prokaryotic carbonyl hydrolase for use with surfactants - prepd. by
cultivation of host transformed with recombinant vector.
PA (GEMV) GENENCOR INT INC; (GETH) GENENTECH INC; (GEMV) GENENCOR INC

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 6 DPCI COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Immunoglobulin(s) produced by recombinant host cells - useful as
antibodies analogous to forms from mammals.
PA (CITY) CITY OF HOPE; (GETH) GENENTECH INC

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 6 DPCI COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Modified nucleotide and polynucleotide cpds. - which form complexes
with polypeptide(s), e.g. for detecting microorganisms.
PA (UYYA) UNIV YALE

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 6 DPCI COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Simultaneous identification of microbes - by sandwich hybridisation
of immobilised nucleic acid in presence of labelled reagent.
PA (ORIN) ORION YHTYMAE OY; (RANK-I) RANKI T M

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 6 DPCI COPYRIGHT 1996 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI Process for amplifying detecting or cloning nucleic acid sequences -
useful in disease diagnosis and in prepn. of transforming vectors.
PA (CETU) CETUS CORP; (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F

Summary

- The Derwent Patents Citation Index is a unique file providing access to Inventor and Examiner Citation Data from 16 patent issuing authorities.
- Use DPCI in conjunction with the Derwent World Patents Index (DWPI) to enhance your prior art searches.
- Use DPCI to conduct competitive intelligence. Find competitors in your subject area of interest.
- Set up SDIs in the DPCI file to monitor the activity of your competitors. Be aware of infringement on your patent portfolio.
- DPCI gives you the perspective of Inventors and Examiners.

DPCI on STN - Features and Benefits

- Same accession number for DPCI and DWPI
- DWPI master patent family data always up-to-date in DPCI, i.e. synchronous update in both files
- For both patent and literature citations it can be distinguished between citations provided by the Inventor or provided by the eXaminer
 - S US4962000/PN.DI* for patent number cited by inventor
 - S US4962000/PN.DX* for patent number cited by examiner
- Consistent system of field codes to handle the large number of search fields. Specific searching made easy.

Standard patent file (DWPI) field codes for master patent data,
attach .D for citeD data, G for citinG data
specify further with „I“ for citation data by Inventor, with „X“ for citation data
by eXaminer

/PA

/PA.D

/PA.G

/PA.DI, /PADX /PA.GI, /PA.GX

- Data of one citation entry linked by (P) proximity to facilitate specific searching across separate search fields,
 - e.g. search for all Motorola patents cited in EP patents
=> *S EP/PC.F (P) MOTOROLA/PA.D*
 - e.g. search for all British Motorola patents cited in EP patents
=> *S EP/PC.F (P) MOTOROLA/PA.D(P)GB/PC.D*
- Current awareness searches (SDIs) can be specified for the various parts of DPCI, i.e. the cited patents, the cited literature, and the citing patents

code/field is /UPD for cited patents, /UPR for literature references,
/UPG for citing patents

- Display tables of citation data available in a detailed format and in a brief format with one citation per line

Formats are ALL, IALL for detailed format, ALLB for brief format
one citation may occupy three lines or more in ALL,
IALL giving full patent assignee and inventor names
ALLB shows citations one per line, giving patent assignee codes only

- Various crossover links to DWPI, especially convenient with SmartSELECT
- For crossover especially the DWPI/DPCI accession number and the patent numbers are suitable:
 - /AN in DPCI and DWPI for the master patent accession number
 - /PN in DPCI and DWPI for the master patent patent numbers
 - /PN.D for the cited patent numbers in DPCI, use /PN in DWPI
 - /PN.G for the citing patent numbers in DPCI, use /PN in DWPI

Appendix

Update codes for current awareness searches (SDIs)

The DPCI file is updated weekly and SDIs can be set up for the various parts of the file

Records may include several of the following update codes

- /ED** Entry date field: the date a record was entered into the file
- /UP** Update date field is generated during file loading if the record is updated. /ED is included in /UP
- /UPP** Update Date Patent Family field is generated and added to a family each time family information is added
(Both Basic and Equivalent records are retrieved)
- /UPE** Update Date Examiner's field of search
- /UPD** Update Date Cited Patent field
- /UPR** Update Date Cited Reference field
- /UPG** Update Date Citing Patent field

Patent category codes assigned by the examiner

- X particularly relevant if taken alone
- Y particularly relevant if combined with same cat.
- A technological background
- O non-written disclosure
- P intermediate document
- T theory or principle underlying the invention
- E earlier document, published on or after filing
- D document cited in the application
- I document cited for other reasons
- & member of same family, corresponding document

as airports and train stations. US 581 5573: Cryptographic key recovery system. This patent provided IBM with a means for exporting strong cryptography to foreign customers, while meeting the U.S. Government's export regulations. Strong cryptography is a key enabling technology for secure e-business. Based in part on this patent, the key recovery features Of IBM's Keyworks product line are in full compliance with he technical recommendations proposed by the Key Recovery Alliance, a consortium of companies and organisations working together to find the best approach to meeting the Government's requirements. US 5770881: SOI FET Design to Reduce Transient B polar Current. This patent is a critical component of IBM's Silicon on Insulator (SOI) technique, which enables chip designers to build higher performance microprocessors for servers and mainframes as well as lower power chips for handheld and battery-operated pervasive computing services. SOI provides an insulating layer beneath transistors on a chip, improving their electrical characteristics and allowing their designs to be further optimised. Products using this technology will be introduced later this year. US 5774868: Automatic sales promotion selection system and method. This e-business system uses neural networks to help businesses identify promising sales promotions based on customer purchasing patterns. It receives customer data, measures it against a database of inventory items and other customer purchases, and then suggests the most promising sales opportunities to meet both the customer's and merchant's needs. US 5818446: System for changing user interfaces based on display data content. This user interface software allows content to be displayed based on the specific interests and information need of multiple users. For example, the system could be used to provide several different customised interfaces on the same family PC, with user-friendly content for children and more sophisticated information for adults. A other application of this technology is converting information that normally could be displayed on one device (such as a desktop PC) so that it would still be accessible on another device capable of displaying less data (such as a personal digital assistant). EDITOR'S NOTES IBM's Intellectual Property Network Site at www.ibm.com/patents offers free access on information for all U.S. patents granted since 1971. Full images of 2.1 million U.S. patents issued since 1974. are available, as well. In October 1998, the site added European Patents and published international Patent applications. IBM news releases are available on the Internet, via the IBM Home Page at <http://www.ibm.com>. (c) CLAIMS is a service mark of IFI/Plenum Data Corp. Reg. U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. This; release and other information from IBM is available electronically on NEWSdesk, the online news network. If you are not currently accessing the service, it can be reached on the Internet at: <http://www.newsdesk.com>, or dial-up software can be obtained by calling +44 (0) 115 940 5300. CONTACT: Alasdair Barron, IBM Tel: +44 (0)171 202 3430 Karen C Cook, IBM Tel: +44 (0)171 30 8436 Tel: +44 (0)370 631 668 *M2 COMMUNICATIONS DISCLAIMS ALL LIABILITY FOR INFORMATION PROVIDED WITHIN M2 PRESSWIRE. DATA SUPPLIED BY NAMED PARTY/PARTIES.*

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PUBLISHER NAME: M2 Communications

COMPANY NAMES: *International Business Machines Corp.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: *1USA (United States)

PRODUCT NAMES: *3570000 (Office & Computing Machines)

INDUSTRY NAMES: BUSN* (Any type of business); INTL (Business, International)

TICKER SYMBOLS: IBM

04070355 Supplier Number: 53561312 (THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)
IBM: IBM receives most U.S. patents for sixth consecutive year.
M2 Presswire, pNA
Jan 12, 1999
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 1129

TEXT:

M2 PRESSWIRE-12 January 1999-IBM: IBM receives most U.S. patents for sixth consecutive year (C)1994-99 M2 COMMUNICATIONS LTD RDATE:110199 * Shatters previous record by more than 40 percent ARMONK, N.Y. - IBM was awarded the most U. S. patents in 1998. for the sixth consecutive year, shattering the previous record by more than 40 percent. The company received 2,658 U.S. patents in 1998 from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, earning 934 more patents than it did in 1997, and eclipsing the next closest company by 38 percent. BM is the first company ever to break the 2,000 U.S. patent issuance barrier in a single year. The results were reported today by IFI/Plenum Data Corporation, which compiles the CLAIMS(c) patent database and annually reports on the number of patents issued to companies. "Our patent success over the past six years is directly contributing to IBM's growth and is instrumental in helping our customers establish themselves as e-businesses," said Nicholas Donofrio, senior vice president, technology and manufacturing. "More than a third of the technologies represented by these patents already show up in products and solutions currently available from IBM, and in 1999, many more will reach the marketplace both in IBM products and those of our licensees." IBM's 1998 U.S. *patent* *portfolio* includes more than 700 software-related patents and over 375 related to network computing Several dozen patents are also directly related to two major chip breakthroughs announced last year, silicon germanium and silicon-on-insulator. Both technologies will be crucial in the industry's development of a new *class* of "pervasive computing" devices, handheld and embedded products such as smart phones and Internet appliances that business professionals and consumers will rely on for easy access to e-business data and services. IBM maintains one of the broadest ranges of patented technologies in the information technology industry, covering all aspects of networking, computer systems, large servers, semiconductors, microprocessors, memory chips, storage, and software applications. The company's intellectual property portfolio generates more than \$1 billion annually. "Our commitment to research and development is helping to create significant new business opportunities for IBM and the entire information technology industry," said Marshall Phelps, Jr., vice president of intellectual property and licensing for IBM. "Many of the most exploratory, risky projects of recent years are now having great impact across all our business lines." The previous record for the most U.S. patents issued to a company in a single year was also established by IBM, with nearly 1,900 patents in 1996. The number of U.S. patents awarded to IBM in the five previous years were: 1993: 1,085 1994: 1,298 1995: 1,383 1996: 1,867 1997: 1,724 Other companies in the top ten for 1998 were Canon with 1925; NEC with 1628; Motorola with 1406; Sony with 1315; Samsung with 1305; Fujitsu with 1190; Toshiba with 1171; Eastman Kodak with 1125; and Hitachi with 1094. (All totals are based on data from IFI/Plenum Data Corporation and have been adjusted by IBM so that patents assigned to two or more organisations are counted only for the first-appearing *assignee*.)
SELECTED PATENTS Among the U.S. patents issued for IBM inventions in 1998 are: US 5739545: Organic light emitting diodes having transparent cathode structures. Organic Light Emitting Diodes (OLED) offer new applications for display technologies due to their brightness, high resolution, energy efficiency and cost effectiveness. This patent will lead to improved performance of these displays. OLEDs, mostly made of organic materials such as polymers, can bend around corners and stretch for use in applications ranging from wearable computers to large area displays used in venues such